

Appendix A

VICTORIAN CONSTITUTION

An Act to re-enact the Law relating to the Constitution of the State of Victoria and for other purposes.

[19th November, 1975.] *

Whereas the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria did in the year 1854 pass a Bill intituled "An Act to establish a Constitution in and for the colony for Victoria":

And whereas the said Bill was presented to the then Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria for Her Majesty's assent and the said Lieutenant-Governor did thereupon declare that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

And whereas the Imperial Parliament deemed it expedient to authorize Her Majesty to assent to the said reserved Bill amended by the omission of certain provisions thereof:

And whereas the said Bill as amended was set forth in a Schedule to an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to Assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of Victoria to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria" by which Act Her Majesty in Council was authorized to assent to the said reserved Bill amended by the omission of certain provisions thereof, and the Bill was assented to accordingly:

And whereas by the said Bill as so amended the Colony of Victoria was established as a self-governing colony with responsible government:

And whereas the said Bill as so amended is the Constitution of Victoria and is known as *The Constitution Act*:

And whereas it is provided by section LX. of the said *The Constitution Act* that the Legislature of Victoria has full power and authority from time to time by any Act or Acts to repeal alter or vary all or any of the provisions of *The Constitution Act* and to substitute others in lieu thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act 1975*.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) This Act is divided into Parts and Divisions as follows:—

Part I.—The Crown ss. 6–14.

Part II.—The Parliament ss. 15–74.

Division	1.—Constitution and Powers ss. 15–18.
Division	2.—Privileges of Parliament s. 19.
Division	3.—Summoning of Parliament. Oath of Allegiance ss. 20–23.
Division	4.—Presiding Officers s. 24.
Division	5.—Legislative Council ss. 25–32.
Division	6.—Legislative Assembly ss. 33–40.
Division	7.—Provisions applicable to both Council and Assembly ss. 41–48.

* Reserved 20th May, 1975. Proclamation of Royal Assent published in the *Victoria Government Gazette*, 19th November, 1975.

Part II.—The Parliament ss. 15–74. —continued.	}	Division 8.—Offices and Places of Profit ss. 49–61. Division 9.—Provisions relating to Appropriation Bills and Disagreements between the Houses ss. 62–68. Division 10.—Acts of Parliament ss. 69–71. Division 11.—Publication of Parliamentary Proceedings ss. 72–74.
Part III.—The Supreme Court ss. 75–87.		
Part IV.—The Executive s. 88.		
Part V.—Financial ss. 89–94.	}	Division 1.—Consolidated Revenue ss. 89–93. Division 2.—Expenses of Executive Council Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly s. 94.
Part VI.—Relation of Public Officers to Political Affairs s. 95.		
Part VII.—Repeals and Amendments s. 96.		

2. (1) All laws which at the commencement of this Act are in force within Victoria shall remain and continue to be of the same force authority and effect as if this Act had not come into force except insofar as the same are repealed or varied by or under this or any subsequent Act.

(2) All courts within Victoria and all offices judicial administrative or ministerial therein and all charters legal commissions powers and authorities except insofar as the same may be abolished altered or varied by or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or are abolished altered or varied by any Act or Acts shall continue to subsist in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not come into force.

(3) The Supreme Court of the State of Victoria as at present constituted shall continue under and subject to the provisions of this Act and shall for all purposes be deemed to be the same court after as before the commencement of this Act.

(4) If the appointed day for the Legislative Council under the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* has not passed at the time that this Act comes into operation, section 26 shall have effect until that appointed day as if for the expression “44 members” there were substituted the expression “36 members” and sub-section (1) of section 27 shall have effect as if for the expression “22 provinces” there were substituted the expression “18 provinces”.

(5) If the appointed day for the Legislative Assembly under the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* has not passed at the time this Act comes into operation sub-section (1) of section 35 shall have effect until that appointed day as if for the expression “81 districts” there were substituted the expression “73 districts”.

3. (1) Subject to the *Imperial Acts Application Act 1922* all laws and statutes in force within the realm of England on the 25th day of July, 1828 (not being inconsistent with any law now in force) shall be applied in the administration of justice in the courts of Victoria, so far as they can be applied within Victoria.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the application of any such laws or statutes in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the Parliament by Act to declare whether such laws or statutes shall be deemed to extend to Victoria, and to be in force within Victoria, or to make and establish such limitations and modifications of such laws and statutes within Victoria as may be deemed expedient in that behalf.

4. (1) The Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly as at present constituted shall continue under and subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all members of the Parliament holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to do so, and every such member, or if he shall sooner vacate his office, the person, if any, who is elected to fill his place, otherwise than at a periodical election, shall retire at the time when such member would have retired by effluxion of time if this Act had not come into force.

- (3) Except as in this Act expressly or by necessary implication provided—
- (a) all persons things and circumstances appointed or created by or under any of the Acts or enactments repealed by this Act or existing or continuing under any of such Acts or enactments immediately before the commencement of this Act shall under and subject to this Act continue to have the same status operation and effect as they respectively would have had if such Acts or enactments had not been so repealed;

(b) in particular and without affecting the generality of the foregoing paragraph, such repeal shall not disturb the continuity of status operation or effect of any proclamation regulation rule by-law order appointment application probate letters of administration decision action cause matter appeal proceeding agreement examination affidavit declaration affirmation reference recognizance security certificate liability roll writ poll determination membership classification notice pension salary allowance liability or right made given issued accrued incurred or acquired or existing or continuing by or under any such Acts or enactments before the commencement of this Act.

5. In this Act unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Assembly” means Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

“Chief Justice” means the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and includes “Acting Chief Justice” and in the absence of the Chief Justice and the Acting Chief Justice from duty means the senior puisne Judge for the time being present.

“Consolidated Fund” means the Consolidated Fund constituted under the *Public Account Act 1958*.

“Council” means Legislative Council of Victoria.

“Court of Disputed Returns” means the Court of Disputed Returns provided for in section 280 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*.

“District” means electoral district of the Assembly.

“General election” means an election at which all the members of the Council or of the Assembly (as the case may be) have to be elected.

“Master” means Master of the Supreme Court.

“Parliament” means the Parliament of Victoria.

“Parliamentary Offices Committee” means the Parliamentary Offices Committee constituted by the *Parliamentary Officers Act 1975*.

“Periodical election” in relation to the Council means an election at which one-half of the members of the Council have to be elected.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or any regulation thereunder.

“President” means President of the Council and includes any person acting as the President of the Council.

“Presiding officer” means—

(a) in relation to the Legislative Council—the President; and

(b) in relation to the Legislative Assembly—the Speaker.

“Province” means electoral province of the Council.

“Speaker” means Speaker of the Assembly and includes any person acting as the Speaker of the Assembly.

“Subdivision” means subdivision of a province or district and includes any unsubdivided province or district.

“Supreme Court” means the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria.

PART I.—THE CROWN.

6. The Governor appointed by Her Majesty shall be Her Majesty’s representative in Victoria.

7. (1) The Governor shall receive a salary at the rate of \$20,500 per annum and shall defray the salaries of his staff his travelling and all other expenses out of such salary except to the extent that moneys are appropriated by the Parliament to meet expenses for services in connexion with Government House (including secretarial domestic and maintenance services).

(2) The salary of the Governor shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

8. (1) The Governor may by proclamation or otherwise fix such places within Victoria and subject to this Act such times for holding every session of the Council and Assembly and may vary and alter the same respectively in such manner as he thinks fit.

(2) The Governor may if he thinks fit by proclamation or otherwise from time to time—

- (a) prorogue the Council the Assembly or both the Council and the Assembly ;
- or
- (b) dissolve the Assembly.

9. The Parliament in being at any demise of the Crown shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise, but shall continue so long as it would have continued but for such demise, unless it is sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

10. All things done within Victoria at any time after any demise of the Crown but before the Governor by his proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* has notified such demise and which but for this Act might be affected by such demise shall have the same effect and be of the same force as if no such demise had happened.

11. (1) Every commission warrant or other authority for the exercise of any office or employment of any kind or nature within Victoria issued or exercised by the Governor or the Governor in Council or by any other person in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty in virtue of his office or under the authority of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Parliament of Victoria or of any rules or regulations made thereunder respectively shall continue in full force notwithstanding any demise of the Crown and be of the same effect as if no such demise had happened.

(2) No action suit or other process or proceeding civil or criminal in or to which Her Majesty is a party or which has been commenced or carried on in her name or by her authority shall by reason of her demise abate discontinue or be in any manner affected ; but every such action suit process or proceeding shall be carried on enforced or otherwise completed or acted on in the name of the reigning Sovereign for the time being and as if such demise had not happened.

(3) The Public Seal of the State and other Public Seals in being at the time of the demise of the Crown shall continue and be made use of as if no such demise had happened.

12. Where in and by any grant or lease from the Crown or deed or document any exception or reservation is made in favour of or any power is given to Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors, the Governor may on behalf of Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors take the benefit and advantage of any such exception or reservation and may exercise any such power in the same manner as Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors might have done.

13. All contracts of every kind lawfully entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty or any of her successors to the Crown with any person body or authority and all benefit and advantage thereof and all liability in respect thereof shall attach and belong to the heirs and successors of Her Majesty or of such successors (as the case may be) although they are not expressly named in any such contract.

14. The Governor may transmit by message to the Council or the Assembly for its consideration any amendment which he desires to be made in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent and all such amendments shall be taken into consideration in such convenient manner as the standing rules and orders of the Council and the Assembly provide.

PART II.—THE PARLIAMENT.

DIVISION 1.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS.

15. The legislative power of the State of Victoria shall be vested in a Parliament, which shall consist of Her Majesty, the Council, and the Assembly, to be known as the Parliament of Victoria.

16. The Parliament shall have power to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever.

17. Subject to this Act the Parliament may make laws regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within Victoria and of all mines and minerals which are within the jurisdiction control or disposition of Her Majesty in and adjacent to Victoria.

18. (1) Subject to sub-section (2) the Parliament may by any Act repeal alter or vary all or any of the provisions of this Act and substitute others in lieu thereof.

(2) It shall not be lawful to present to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent any Bill—

- (a) by which an alteration in the constitution of the Parliament, the Council or the Assembly may be made ; or
- (b) by which this section, Part I., Part III., or Division 2 of Part V., or any provision substituted for any provisions therein contained may be repealed altered or varied—

unless the second and third readings of such Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and of the Assembly respectively.

(3) Any Bill dealing with any of the matters specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) which has not been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and of the Assembly respectively shall be void.

(4) Sub-section (2) shall not apply to any Bill to—

- (a) alter the qualifications of electors and members of the Council or the Assembly ;
- (b) establish new electoral provinces or districts or vary or alter any such province or district ;
- (c) appoint alter increase or decrease the number of members of the Council or the Assembly to be elected for an electoral province or district ;
- (d) increase the whole number of members of the Council or the Assembly ;
- (e) alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers ; or
- (f) make provision for the issue and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the Council and the Assembly respectively or for the time place and manner of holding such elections.

DIVISION 2.—PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.

19. (1) The Council and the Assembly respectively and the committees and members thereof respectively shall hold enjoy and exercise such and the like privileges immunities and powers as at the 21st day of July, 1855 were held enjoyed and exercised by the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland and by the committees and members thereof, so far as the same are not inconsistent with any Act of the Parliament of Victoria, whether such privileges immunities or powers were so held possessed or enjoyed by custom statute or otherwise.

(2) The Parliament may by Act legislate for or with respect to the privileges immunities and powers to be held enjoyed and exercised by the Council and the Assembly and by the committees and the members thereof respectively.

(3) Any copy of the Journals of the House of Commons printed or purporting to be printed by the order or printer of the House of Commons shall be received as *prima facie* evidence without proof of its being such copy, upon any inquiry touching the privileges immunities and powers of the Council or the Assembly or of any committee or member thereof respectively.

DIVISION 3.—SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

20. The Governor may by proclamation summon the Council and the Assembly to meet for the despatch of the business of the Parliament on any day not less than six days from the date of such proclamation or in a case of emergency upon such shorter notice as he may think fit.

21. When the Governor by proclamation summons the Council and the Assembly for the despatch of the business of the Parliament as provided by the last preceding section the Council and the Assembly shall thereupon stand adjourned to the day and time declared in such proclamation notwithstanding any previous adjournment of the Council and the Assembly or either of them to any later day and notwithstanding any former law usage or practice to the contrary.

22. All orders made by the Council or the Assembly and appointed for the day to which the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) has been adjourned or to any day or days subsequent thereto other than and except any order or orders specially appointed for particular days and declared to be so fixed notwithstanding any meeting under the provisions of section 20 and other than any order made under the express provisions of any Act shall be deemed and taken to have been appointed for the day on which the Council and the Assembly shall meet in pursuance of such proclamation.

23. (1) No member either of the Council or the Assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein respectively until he has taken and subscribed before the Governor or some person authorized by the Governor in that behalf the oath or affirmation in the Second Schedule.

(2) Whenever the demise of the Crown is notified by the Governor to the Council and the Assembly, the members of the Council and of the Assembly shall before they are permitted to sit or vote therein respectively take and subscribe the like oath or affirmation to the successor for the time being to the Crown.

DIVISION 4.—PRESIDING OFFICERS.

24. (1) If the presiding officer of the Council or the Assembly resigns his office or his seat, he shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the presiding officer of that House under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders be deemed to continue to be the presiding officer of that House (whether or not that House is dissolved after he so resigns) until the day before a presiding officer is to be chosen by that House.

(2) If the President of the Council ceases to be a member of the Council by reason of the expiration of his term of office, he shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the President of the Council under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders be deemed to continue to be the President of the Council (whether or not the Council is dissolved after he so ceases to be a member) until the day before a President is to be chosen by the Council.

(3) If—

(a) the presiding officer of either House ; or

(b) a person who, by virtue of this section, is deemed to be, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of either House, to be or to continue to be the presiding officer of that House—

dies, is absent from Victoria or is incapable by reason of illness leave of absence or other unavoidable cause from exercising any powers or functions conferred or imposed upon the presiding officer, the Chairman of Committees of that House shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of that House, be deemed to be the presiding officer of that House (whether or not that House is dissolved after the death or during the absence or incapacity) until a presiding officer is chosen by that House or the absence or incapacity terminates, as the case may be.

(4) For the purposes of sub-section (3) where there is no Chairman of Committees of a House, the person who last held office as Chairman of Committees of that House shall be deemed to continue to be Chairman of Committees of that House until a Chairman of Committees of that House is appointed by that House.

(5) Where either House is dissolved, the person, if any, who is the presiding officer of that House immediately before the dissolution shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of that House under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders, be deemed to continue to be the presiding officer of that House until the day before a presiding officer is to be chosen by that House.

(6) If, after either House has been dissolved the person (if any) who was the presiding officer of that House immediately before the dissolution dies, is absent from Victoria or is incapable by reason of illness of exercising any powers or functions under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders, the person who last held office as Chairman of Committees of that House shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the presiding officer of that House under any such Act or Order be deemed to be the presiding officer of that House until a presiding officer is chosen by that House or the absence or incapacity terminates, as the case may be.

DIVISION 5.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

25. In this Division unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Member” means a member of the Council.

“Seat” means the right of sitting and voting as a member in the Council.

Subdivision (1).—Provinces and Members.

26. The Council shall consist of 44 members who shall be representatives of and be elected by the electors of the respective provinces.

27. (1) Victoria shall be divided into 22 provinces each of which shall return two members to the Council.

(2) The name and boundaries of each province shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*—

- (a) divide any province into subdivisions ;
- (b) specify the names and boundaries of subdivisions ; and
- (c) alter the name and boundaries of any subdivision—

but each subdivision of a province shall correspond with a subdivision of an electoral district.

(4) The subdivisions and the names and boundaries thereof shall be such as are specified in any such proclamation.

28. (1) Subject to this Act a member of the Council shall be entitled to hold his seat for a period of six years.

(2) Where there is a general election for the Council, the member first elected for a province shall be entitled to hold his seat for six years, and the other member shall be entitled to hold his seat for three years.

(3) The period during which a member of the Council is entitled to hold his seat therein shall—

- (a) in the case of a general election commence from and including the date appointed for taking the poll at the general election at which such member is elected ; and
- (b) in the case of a periodical election commence—

(i) from and including the date appointed for taking the poll at the periodical election at which such member is elected ; or

(ii) where such poll is taken before the date on which the retiring members are due to retire by effluxion of time, from and including the day after the date when such retirement is due—

whichever last happens.

(4) A member of the Council elected to fill the place of any member whose seat becomes vacant otherwise than by his retirement by effluxion of time or the dissolution of the Council shall subject to this Act be entitled to hold the seat from the declaration of the poll until the expiration of the period for which his predecessor was elected.

(5) Every retiring member of the Council shall if not otherwise disentitled be eligible to be re-elected and except when the Council is dissolved shall be entitled to sit and vote as a member until the day before the day appointed for the polling at the election of a member to fill his place for the province represented by him or until the expiration of the period for which he was elected, whichever last happens.

29. A member of the Assembly may not be elected to or sit or vote as a member of the Council.

30. A member may resign his seat by a letter addressed to the Governor and on its receipt by the Governor the seat of such member shall become vacant.

Subdivision (2).—Proceedings of the Council.

31. (1) The Council, if there is no President, shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect a member of the Council to be the President.

(2) In the case of the death resignation or removal by a vote of the Council of the President the Council shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect some other member to be the President.

(3) The President so elected shall preside at the meetings of the Council except as may be provided by the standing rules and orders.

32. (1) The Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the President one-third at least of the members.

(2) Subject to section 18 all questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present other than the President and when the votes are equal the President shall have a casting vote.

(3) The Chairman of Committees shall be the Deputy President of the Council.

DIVISION 6.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

33. In this Division unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—
“Member” means a member of the Assembly.

“Seat” means the right of sitting and voting as a member in the Assembly.

Subdivision (1).—Districts and Members.

34. The Assembly shall consist of members who shall be representatives of and be elected by the electors of the respective districts.

35. (1) Victoria shall be divided into 81 districts each of which shall return one member to the Assembly.

(2) The name and boundaries of each district shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*—

- (a) divide any district into subdivisions;
- (b) specify the names and boundaries of subdivisions; and
- (c) alter the name and boundaries of any subdivision.

(4) The subdivisions and the names and boundaries thereof shall be such as are specified in any such proclamation.

36. A member of the Council may not be elected to or sit or vote as a member of the Assembly.

37. A member may resign his seat by a letter addressed to the Speaker and on its receipt by the Speaker the seat of such member shall become vacant.

Subdivision (2).—Duration of the Assembly.

38. The Assembly shall exist and continue for three years from the day of its first meeting after a general election unless sooner dissolved by the Governor.

Subdivision (3).—Proceedings of the Assembly.

39. (1) The Assembly shall at its first meeting after a general election and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect a member of the Assembly to be Speaker.

(2) In case of the death resignation or removal by a vote of the Assembly of the Speaker the Assembly shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect some other member to be Speaker.

(3) The Speaker shall preside at the meetings of the Assembly except as may be provided by the standing rules and orders.

40. (1) The Assembly shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the Speaker at least twenty of the members.

(2) Subject to section 18 all questions arising in the Assembly shall be decided by a majority of members present other than the Speaker and when the votes are equal the Speaker shall have a casting vote.

(3) The Chairman of Committees shall be the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

DIVISION 7.—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY.

41. There shall be a session of the Council and the Assembly once at least in every year so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Council and the Assembly in one session and the first sitting of the Council and the Assembly in the next session.

42. No omission or failure to elect a member or members in or for any province or district nor the vacating of the seat or avoiding of the election of any such member or members shall be deemed or taken to make either the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) incomplete or to invalidate any proceedings thereof or to prevent the Council or the Assembly from meeting and despatching business so long as there shall be a quorum of members present.

43. (1) The Council and the Assembly may from time to time make amend or vary standing rules and orders for or with respect to—

- (a) the manner in which the Council and the Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President and Deputy President or Speaker and Deputy Speaker (as the case may be);

- (b) the mode in which the Council and the Assembly shall communicate;
- (c) the proper passing intituling and numbering of the Bills introduced into and passed by the Council and the Assembly;
- (d) the proper presentation of such Bills to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent and the consideration of any amendment that the Governor desires to be made;
- (e) the due publication of all proposed proceedings in the Council and the Assembly; and
- (f) the conduct of all business and proceedings in the Council and the Assembly severally and collectively.

(2) A standing rule or order affecting the mode of communication between the Council and the Assembly or the proceedings of the Council and the Assembly collectively shall be of no force unless the same shall have been adopted both by the Council and the Assembly.

Subdivision (1).—Membership of the Council and the Assembly.

44. (1) Subject to this Act a person who is entitled under section 48 to enrol as an elector for the Assembly shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

(2) An elector who—

- (a) is a judge of a court of Victoria;
- (b) is a member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth;
- (c) is an undischarged bankrupt—

shall not be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

(3) An elector who has been convicted or found guilty of a felony committed by him when of or over the age of 18 years under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations shall not be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

45. (1) If a person who is not qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) is elected and returned as such a member the election and return shall be declared by the Court of Disputed Returns to be void.

(2) If a person so elected and returned contrary to the provisions of this Part sits or votes in the Council or the Assembly he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalty : \$500.

46. If a member of the Council or the Assembly—

- (a) ceases to be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly;
- or
- (b) fails to attend the Council or the Assembly without the permission of the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) for one entire session—

his seat in the Council or the Assembly shall become vacant.

47. If a member of the Council or the Assembly is elected a member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth his seat in the Council or the Assembly shall become vacant—

- (a) if a petition against the return of the member to the Parliament of the Commonwealth is not lodged within the time allowed for the lodging of such petitions, upon the expiration of the time so allowed; or
- (b) if a petition is lodged within the time allowed for the lodging of such petitions, upon the final determination of that petition in favour of the member.

Subdivision (2).—Qualification of Electors for the Council and the Assembly.

48. (1) Subject to this Act a person who—

- (a) is a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty;
- (b) is of the full age of 18 years; and
- (c) has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in a subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of his claim for enrolment as an elector—

shall be entitled in respect of residence in that subdivision—

- (d) to enrol as an elector for the Council and the Assembly on the roll for that subdivision; and

- (e) when enrolled and so long as he continues to reside in that subdivision to vote at an election for the province or the district in which the subdivision is situated :

Provided that—

- (i) an elector who has changed his residence to another place within the same subdivision or to another subdivision of the same province or district shall not be deemed by reason only of the change of residence to be dispossessed of the qualification in respect of which he is enrolled ;
 - (ii) an elector who within three months before an election has changed his residence to another province or district may vote at the election for the province or district for which his name appears on the roll prepared for the purpose of that election ; and
 - (iii) a woman shall not by reason only that her surname has been changed by marriage be disqualified from voting under the name appearing on the roll.
- (2) A person who—
- (a) has been convicted of treason committed by him when of or over the age of eighteen years under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations ;
 - (b) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other State or country or place or is on parole for any such offence ; or
 - (c) is a protected person within the meaning of the *Public Trustee Act 1958*— is not qualified to have his name placed on or retained on a roll of electors of the Council or Assembly or to vote at an election for the Council or the Assembly.

DIVISION 8.—OFFICES AND PLACES OF PROFIT.

49. Except where express provision is made to the contrary by any Act or enactment no person who holds any office or place of profit under the Crown, or who is in any manner employed in the public service of Victoria for salary wages fees or emolument, shall sit or vote in the Council or the Assembly ; and the election of any such person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly shall be null and void.

50. (1) The Governor may from time to time appoint any number of officers so that the entire number shall not at any one time exceed seventeen who shall be entitled to be elected members of either House of the Parliament and to sit and vote therein.

(2) Such officers shall be responsible Ministers of the Crown and members of the Executive Council, and ten at least of such officers shall be members of the Council or the Assembly.

(3) Not more than five of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Council and not more than thirteen of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Assembly.

51. A responsible Minister of the Crown shall not hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Council or the Assembly.

52. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act any responsible Minister of the Crown who is a member of the Council or of the Assembly may at any time with the consent of the House of the Parliament of which he is not a member sit in such House for the purpose only of explaining the provisions of any Bill relating to or connected with any department administered by him, and may take part in any debate or discussion therein on such Bill, but he shall not vote except in the House of which he is an elected member.

(2) It shall not be lawful at any one time for more than one responsible Minister under the authority of this section to sit in the House of which he is not a member.

53. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act where a person is appointed by the Governor to be a responsible Minister of the Crown the acceptance by him of the appointment shall not prevent him from becoming a member of the Council or the Assembly or from sitting and voting as a member or if he is a member shall not vacate his seat.

(2) If any person accepts more than one of the offices referred to in sub-section (1), he shall not receive the salaries of more than one of such offices.

54. A person who is either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria, or who participates or claims or is entitled to participate either directly or indirectly in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising from the same, shall not sit or vote in the Council or the Assembly; and the election of any such person to be a member of either the Council or the Assembly shall be void.

55. If any member of the Council or the Assembly—

- (a) either directly or indirectly becomes concerned or interested in any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria;
- (b) participates or claims or is entitled to participate either directly or indirectly in the profit of any such bargain or contract or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom;
- (c) becomes bankrupt or applies to take the benefit of any Act for the relief of bankrupt debtors; or
- (d) except where otherwise expressly provided or permitted by any Act or enactment, accepts any office or place of profit under the Crown, or in any character or capacity for or in expectation of any fee gain or reward performs any duty or transacts any business whatsoever for or on behalf of the Crown—

his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

56. (1) Any reference in the last two preceding sections to any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria shall subject to sub-section (2) be deemed to include a reference to—

- (a) any contract entered into by any Government department or by any Minister of the Crown in his capacity as such; and
- (b) (without affecting the generality of the last preceding paragraph) any contract entered into by any public statutory body.

(2) It is hereby declared that any such reference in the said sections does not extend to—

- (a) the supply or provision by Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)) of goods chattels or services where such goods chattels or services are supplied or provided to a member of the Council or the Assembly on no better terms than they are supplied or provided to persons other than members who are in similar circumstances or who are otherwise similarly qualified or eligible;
- (b) any contract or agreement the benefit or burden of which or any interest in which devolves upon a member of the Council or the Assembly as beneficiary under a will or as a person entitled to share in the estate of an intestate or as executor administrator or trustee, until twelve months after such devolution;
- (c) any isolated casual sale or supply of goods chattels or services to Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)) where at the time of such sale or supply the member of the Council or the Assembly concerned did not know and could not reasonably have known that such sale or supply was a sale or supply to Her Majesty (or to a department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)); or
- (d) any compromise in respect of any compensation or other money payable to Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)).

57. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or apply to—

- (a) any bargain or contract entered into by any company partnership or association consisting of more than twenty persons where such bargain or contract is entered into for the general benefit of such company partnership or association;
- (b) any lease licence for occupation sale or purchase of any land;

- (c) any agreement for any such lease sale or purchase or for the occupation of such land or for any easement therein or for the loan of money ; or
- (d) any security for the payment of money only.

58. Except where express provision is made to the contrary by any Act or enactment other than this section, if any person while he is a member of the Council or the Assembly accepts any office or place of profit under the Crown other than an office as a responsible Minister of the Crown, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for every week that he holds such office.

59. Any person who wilfully contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Division shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalty : \$500.

60. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or any corresponding previous enactment, the seat of a member of the Council or the Assembly shall not become vacant and shall not be deemed to have become vacant, and the election of any person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly shall not be and shall not be deemed to have been void, and no person shall be or be deemed to have been disqualified or incapable to be elected or to be or continue a member of or incapable of sitting or voting in the Council or the Assembly, and no such member or person shall be or be deemed to have been liable to any penalty under this Act or any corresponding previous enactment by reason only that such member or person was or is an officer or member of the naval military or air forces of the Commonwealth whose services were not or are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth or received or receives any pay half-pay allowance or pension as such an officer or member of any of the said forces.

(2) A person shall not for the purposes of this Act or any corresponding previous enactment be deemed to have accepted or to accept an office or place of profit under the Crown by reason only that such person (while he was or is a member of the Council or the Assembly) was or is or served or serves as an officer or member of any of the forces aforesaid or received or receives any pay half-pay allowance or pension as aforesaid.

61. Notwithstanding anything in this Act or the *Public Service Act 1974*, the *Teaching Service Act 1958*, the *Railways Act 1958*, the *Police Regulation Act 1958* or any other Act a person shall not be disqualified or disabled from or be ineligible to be a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected or returned a member of the Council or of the Assembly by reason only of his being in any manner employed in the public service or in the teaching service or in the railway service or in the police force and the election and return of any such person shall not be or be declared void by reason only of his being so employed ; and on the election of any such person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly he shall cease to be so employed.

DIVISION 9.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO APPROPRIATION BILLS AND DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

62. All Bills for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund and for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost shall originate in the Assembly and may be rejected but not altered by the Council.

63. The Assembly may not originate or pass any vote resolution or Bill for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund or of any duty rate tax rent return or impost for any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the session in which such vote resolution or Bill is passed.

64. (1) A Bill shall not be taken to be a Bill for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund or for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill.

(2) The Council may once at each of the undermentioned stages of a Bill which the Council cannot alter return such Bill to the Assembly suggesting by message the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein, and the Assembly may if it thinks fit make any of such omissions or amendments with or without modifications :

Provided that the Council may not suggest any omission or amendment the effect of which will be to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

(3) The stages of a Bill at which the Council may return the Bill with a message as aforesaid shall be—

- (a) the consideration of the Bill in Committee;
- (b) the consideration of the report of the Committee; and
- (c) the consideration of the question that the Bill be read a third time.

65. An annual Appropriation Bill shall deal only with appropriation.

66. (1) If—

- (a) the Assembly passes a Bill and the Council rejects it; and
- (b) the Assembly is thereafter (but not later than six months before the date of the expiry of the Assembly by effluxion of time) dissolved by the Governor by a proclamation declaring such dissolution to be granted in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses as to such Bill and as to that one Bill only; and
- (c) the Bill is passed by the Assembly in the next session (not earlier than nine months after the date of the second reading in the preceding session of the Bill in the Assembly) and is rejected by the Council—

the Governor may notwithstanding anything in this Act but subject to sub-section (2) by proclamation dissolve the Council.

(2) The Governor shall not pursuant to the power conferred by sub-section (1) dissolve the Council within one month after the Bill is so last rejected by the Council or within nine months after any general or periodical election for the Council.

67. (1) If after such dissolution of the Council the Assembly again passes the Bill in the same or next succeeding session and the Council rejects it the Governor may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Council and of the Assembly.

(2) The members present at such joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill.

(3) Any amendments in such Bill proposed at such joint sitting if affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly shall be deemed to have been carried.

(4) If such Bill with the amendments (if any) so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by the Council and the Assembly and shall be presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent.

(5) The Speaker or in his absence or at his request the President shall preside at such joint sitting and shall have a deliberative but not a casting vote.

(6) The proceedings at any such joint sitting shall be conducted in accordance with joint standing rules and orders prepared and adopted by the Council and the Assembly in the manner provided in section 43 and in all cases not provided for in any such joint standing rules and orders resort shall be had to the standing orders rules forms usages and practice of the Assembly so far as the same may be applicable to the proceedings of such joint sitting.

68. (1) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the Council if having been transmitted to the Council not less than two months before the end of the session—

- (a) it is not, within two months after being so transmitted, passed by the Council; or
- (b) (where the case so requires) the second and third readings are not, within two months after it has been so transmitted, passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council—

either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses (and for the purposes of this and the next succeeding sub-section any omission or amendment suggested by the Council pursuant to section 64 shall be deemed to be an amendment made by the Council).

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill transmitted to the Council if, when it is transmitted to the Council, it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill or to represent any amendments which have been made by the Council in the former Bill and any amendments which are certified by the Speaker to have been made by the Council

after the dissolution of the Council and agreed to by the Assembly shall be inserted in the Bill as submitted to the joint sitting of the members of the Council and of the Assembly in pursuance of section 67 :

Provided that the Assembly may, if it thinks fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any suggested amendments shall be considered by the Council, and, if agreed to by the Council, shall be treated as amendments made by the Council and agreed to by the Assembly, but the exercise of this power by the Assembly shall not affect the operation of sections 66 and 67 and this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the Council.

(3) When a Bill is presented to the Governor for assent in pursuance of the provisions of section 67 there shall be endorsed on the Bill a certificate of the President and the Speaker signed by them that the appropriate provisions of sections 66 and 67 and this section have been duly complied with.

(4) A certificate by the Speaker or by the President and the Speaker (as the case may be) given under this section shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(5) Any Bill providing for the abolition of the Council or by which an alteration may be made in or amending or repealing this section or either of the last two preceding sections shall not be within the operation of the foregoing provisions of this section or of the last two preceding sections.

DIVISION 10.—ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

69. (1) The Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse on every Act of the Parliament immediately after the title of such Act the day month and year when the same has received the Royal assent, and such indorsement shall be taken to be part of such Act and to be the date of its commencement where no other commencement is therein provided.

(2) An Act which has been reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have received the Royal assent on the day when a proclamation by the Governor that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same is published in the *Government Gazette*.

70. Whenever by any Act of the Parliament a day or time is appointed fixed or indicated as the day or time on or at which any act matter or thing is to be done or effected and such day or time is antecedent to the passing of such Act and its receiving the Royal assent the Governor in Council unless the contrary is expressly enacted may by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* appoint or fix or indicate a day or time for doing or effecting such act matter or thing and every such act matter or thing done or effected upon the day or time so appointed fixed or indicated shall be as good valid and effectual as if it had been done or effected on the day or at the time appointed fixed or indicated in the Act and all provisions of the Act following and dependent directly upon the doing or effecting of such act matter or thing shall be read and construed as if the date or time so appointed fixed or indicated by the Governor in Council had been the date appointed fixed or indicated in the Act.

71. Where in any session any Bill is introduced into either the Council or the Assembly for the continuance of any Act which would expire in such session and such Act has expired before the Bill for continuing the same has received the Royal assent such continuing Act shall be deemed and taken to have effect from the expiration of the Act intended to be continued as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if such continuing Act had actually passed before the expiration of the Act intended to be continued unless otherwise specially provided in such continuing Act: Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any person with any punishment penalty or forfeiture whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person contrary to the provisions of the Act so continued between the expiration of the same and the date on which the Act continuing the same receives the Royal assent.

DIVISION 11.—PUBLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

72. (1) Subject to the *Public Service Act 1974*, there shall be appointed a person to be the Government Printer for Victoria.

(2) The Government Printer shall be deemed to be and always to have been authorized by each House of the Parliament to publish the reports of debates in each such House and to publish extracts from the reports of such debates.

73. (1) Any person who is defendant or respondent in any civil criminal or mixed proceeding commenced or prosecuted in any manner whatsoever for or on account or in respect of the publication of any report paper votes or proceedings of the Houses of the Parliament or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them by such person or by his officer or servant by or under the authority of such Houses or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them may bring before the court in which such proceeding has been or is so commenced or prosecuted or before any judge of the same, first giving twenty-four hours notice of his intention so to do to the prosecutor or plaintiff in such proceeding, a certificate under the hand of the President or of the Speaker or under the hands of the President and the Speaker or under the hand of the Clerk of the Parliaments or of the Clerk of the Council or of the Clerk of the Assembly (as the case may require) stating that the report paper votes or proceedings (as the case may be) in respect whereof such proceeding has been commenced or prosecuted was published by such person or by his officer or servant by order or under the authority of such Houses or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them together with an affidavit verifying such certificate.

(2) The court or judge shall thereupon immediately stay such proceeding; and the same and every writ or process issued therein shall be determined and superseded by virtue of this Act.

(3) In this and the next succeeding section any reference to the publication of proceedings of either House of the Parliament shall include and shall be deemed always to have included a reference to the publication of the reports of debates in either such House and to the publication of extracts from such reports.

74. (1) In any civil criminal or mixed proceeding for or on account or in respect of the publication of any copy of such report paper votes or proceedings the defendant at any stage of the proceeding may lay before the court or judge such report paper votes or proceedings and such copy, with an affidavit verifying such report paper votes or proceedings and the correctness of such copy.

(2) The court or judge shall immediately stay such proceeding; and the same and every writ or process issued therein shall be determined and superseded by virtue of this Act.

(3) It shall be lawful, in any civil criminal or mixed proceedings for printing any abstract of such report paper votes or proceedings, to give in evidence such report paper votes or proceedings and to show that such abstract was published *bona fide* and without malice; and if such is the opinion of the judge or of the jury (as the case may be) in any such proceeding a judgment or a verdict (as the case may require) shall be entered for the defendant.

PART III.—THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA.

75. (1) A Court shall be held in and for Victoria and its dependencies which shall be styled "The Supreme Court of the State of Victoria" which in this Part is called "the Court".

(2) The Court shall consist of such number of Judges not exceeding 21 in number as are from time to time appointed and the Prothonotary, the Registrar of Probates and the Masters of the Court.

(3) Each of the Judges shall be or have been a practitioner of the Court of not less than eight years' standing.

(4) The Court shall be held by and before a Judge or Judges except in the case of any action issue or application which is or is of a class in respect of which the jurisdiction of the Court has been conferred upon the Prothonotary, the Registrar of Probates or a Master by any Act or enactment or by Rules of Court.

(5) The Judges shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

76. The Court shall be a court of record, and shall have and use as occasion may require a seal bearing an impression of the Royal Arms having inscribed thereon the words "The seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria"; and such seal shall be kept in the custody of the Chief Justice of the Court.

77. (1) The commissions of the Judges of the Court shall subject to sub-section (4) continue and remain in full force during their good behaviour notwithstanding the demise of Her Majesty any law usage or practice to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding but the Governor may remove any such Judge upon the address of the Council and the Assembly.

(2) The salaries of such Judges as set out in section 82 shall be paid to each of them so long as their commissions remain in force respectively.

(3) A person who has attained the age of seventy-two years shall not be appointed a Judge of the Court.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) or in any corresponding previous enactment, when any Judge of the Court attains the age of seventy-two years thereupon his commission shall cease to be in force and his office shall become vacant.

78. One of the Judges shall be styled "The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria", and until Her Majesty's pleasure is known he shall have rank and precedence above and before all persons whomsoever in Victoria excepting the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

79. (1) When and so often as the Chief Justice for the time being is absent on leave or in consequence of sickness or for any reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a puisne Judge of the Court to be Acting Chief Justice thereof for the period during which the said Chief Justice is temporarily absent or unable to perform the duties of his office and for no longer.

(2) Any puisne Judge so appointed to be Acting Chief Justice shall during the period of his appointment as Acting Chief Justice have the same powers and jurisdiction as the Chief Justice.

80. If by reason of death resignation or removal or otherwise the office of a Judge of the Court becomes vacant a new Judge may be appointed by the Governor in Council.

81. (1) When and so often as any Judge of the Court is absent or on leave or in consequence of sickness or for any other reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a fit and proper person qualified as hereinbefore required or a Judge of the County Court to be an acting Judge of the Court for the period during which such Judge of the Court is temporarily absent or on leave or unable to perform the duties of his office and for no longer.

(2) When and so often as the Chief Justice certifies that it is desirable for an acting Judge to be appointed temporarily to assist in disposing of the business of the Court during any period the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Judge of the County Court to be an acting Judge of the Court for such period not exceeding six months as is specified by the Chief Justice in his certificate but not more than two Judges of the County Court shall be so appointed to be acting Judges of the Court at any one time.

(3) An acting Judge shall hold office for the period for which he is appointed as a Judge of the Court for all purposes whatsoever, and shall during that period have the same powers and jurisdiction as a puisne Judge of the Court.

(4) An acting Judge may during the period for which he is so appointed be removed from office in such manner and upon such grounds as Judges of the Court are by law liable to be removed therefrom.

82. (1) The Chief Justice shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$42,400 per annum and an allowance at the rate of \$2,500 per annum.

(2) Each puisne Judge shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$38,500 per annum and an allowance at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

(3) Such salaries and allowances shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

(4) For the purposes of computation of pensions under or pursuant to the next succeeding section the allowances payable under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be treated as if they were part of the annual salaries of the Judges.

83. (1) Every Judge of the Court who—

(a) has attained the age of sixty years and has served for not less than ten years in the office of Judge of the Court; or

(b) having been appointed before he attained the age of sixty years has become afflicted with some permanent incapacity disabling him from the due execution of his office—

shall upon resignation or retirement from his office be entitled to a pension payable fortnightly at the rate per annum of fifty per centum of the annual salary for the time

being fixed under sub-section (1) of section 82 if the Judge was immediately before his retirement the Chief Justice or for the time being fixed under sub-section (2) of that section in the case of any other Judge.

(2) Upon the death—

(a) of any Judge of the Court ; or

(b) of any person who was formerly a Judge of the Court—

his widow shall until her death or re-marriage be entitled to a pension payable fortnightly at the rate of five-sixteenths of the annual salary for the time being fixed under sub-section (1) of section 82 if the Judge was immediately before his retirement the Chief Justice or for the time being fixed under sub-section (2) of that section in the case of any other Judge.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) no pension shall be payable to the widow of any former Judge in any case where she married such former Judge after his resignation or retirement.

(4) Unless the Governor in Council by Order otherwise determines in any particular case the right of a Judge to a pension under this section—

(i) shall cease upon his accepting appointment to any judicial office in or outside Victoria ; and

(ii) shall be suspended while—

he holds any office or place of profit under the Crown in right of the Commonwealth or of a State ; or

he is engaged in the practice of the profession of a barrister or solicitor in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth or is employed by any barrister or solicitor in connexion with his practice in any such State or Territory :

Provided that this sub-section does not apply to or in relation to a Judge who resigned or retired before the 15th day of February, 1970.

(5) All pensions under this section or under any corresponding previous enactment shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(a) if any Judge of the Court was immediately prior to his appointment Solicitor-General his service as Solicitor-General shall count as service in the office of Judge of the Court ;

(b) if any Judge of the Court was immediately prior to his appointment a Judge of the County Court his service as a Judge of the County Court or of County Courts shall count as service in the office of Judge of the Court ;

(c) any reference to retirement of a Judge of the Court shall be deemed to be a reference to his commission ceasing to be in force on his attaining the age of seventy-two years.

84. (1) A Judge of the Court may not accept take or perform the duties of any other office or place of profit or emolument within Victoria excepting such office as is granted to him by Her Majesty's sign manual or the office of Judge of a Vice-Admiralty Court.

(2) Any such acceptance taking or performance of the duties of any such other office shall be deemed in law an avoidance of his office of Judge, and his office and commission shall be thereby in fact superseded and his salary and allowance thereupon cease.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) a Judge may accept take and perform the duties of another office or place to which, with his consent—

(a) he is appointed by the Governor in Council ;

(b) he is appointed with the consent of the Chief Justice and the Governor in Council—

but notwithstanding anything in any other Act or regulation a Judge shall not receive and shall not be eligible to receive any payment for or in respect of any such other office or place.

(4) Sub-section (1) does not apply to or in relation to a judge nominated to an office on the Parole Board pursuant to Division 2 of Part IV. of the *Crimes Act* 1958.

85. (1) Subject to this Act the Court shall have jurisdiction in or in relation to Victoria its dependencies and the areas adjacent thereto in all cases whatsoever and shall be the superior Court of Victoria with unlimited jurisdiction.

(2) The Court and the Judges of the Court shall have and may exercise such jurisdictions powers and authorities as were had and exercised by any of the superior Courts in England or the judges thereof or by the Lord High Chancellor of England including the jurisdiction powers and authorities in relation to probate and matrimonial cases and administration of assets at or before the commencement of Act No. 502.

(3) The Court and the Judges of the Court shall in addition have and may exercise such jurisdiction (whether original or appellate) and such powers and authorities as are now prescribed by any Act as belonging to or exercisable by the Supreme Court of Victoria or the Judges thereof.

(4) This Act does not limit or affect the power of the Parliament to confer additional jurisdiction or powers on the Court.

86. Any Judge of the Court may award a writ of habeas corpus for bringing any prisoner detained in any gaol or prison before any Court to be there examined as a witness.

87. (1) Except as is provided by an Act or the rules of the Court the Court and the Judges thereof shall not be bound to exercise any jurisdictions powers or authorities in relation to any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by any Act to any other Court tribunal or body.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or Rules of Court any power duty or act which might have been exercised or performed either in Court or in Chambers by any Judge of the Court but for his having ceased for any reason to be a Judge of the Court or for his absence on leave or vacation or in consequence of sickness or otherwise shall be and be deemed always to have been exercisable or performable by any other Judge of the Court.

PART IV.—THE EXECUTIVE.

88. Subject to the express provisions of any other Act the appointment to public offices under the Government of Victoria hereafter to become vacant or to be created whether such offices be salaried or not shall be vested in the Governor in Council with the exception of the appointments of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone.

PART V.—FINANCIAL.

DIVISION 1.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

89. All taxes imposts rates and duties and all territorial casual and other revenues of the Crown in right of the State of Victoria (including royalties) which the Parliament has power to appropriate shall form one Consolidated Revenue to be appropriated for the public service of Victoria in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

90. The Consolidated Revenue shall be permanently charged with all the costs charges and expenses incidental to the collection management and receipt thereof such costs charges and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any Act of the Parliament.

91. Her Majesty shall not be entitled to any territorial casual or other revenues of the Crown (including royalties) from any source whatsoever accruing to the Crown in right of the State of Victoria.

92. The Consolidated Revenue arising from taxes duties rates and imposts levied by virtue of an Act and from the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown under any such Act made in pursuance of the authority herein contained shall be subject to be appropriated to such specific purposes as by any Act shall be provided in that behalf.

93. No part of the Consolidated Fund shall be issued or shall be made issuable except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor directed to the Treasurer of Victoria.

DIVISION 2.—EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

94. (1) There shall be payable in every year to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund (which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly)—

- (a) for the Clerk and expenses of the Executive Council a sum not exceeding \$20,000;
- (b) for the Clerk of the Parliaments the sum of \$1,000;
- (c) for the Clerk and expenses of the Council a sum not exceeding \$100,000; and
- (d) for the Clerk and expenses of the Assembly a sum not exceeding \$275,000.

(2) The said sums shall be issued by the Treasurer of Victoria in discharge of such warrants as shall from time to time be directed to him by the Governor.

(3) The Clerk of the Legislative Council shall each year be paid out of the sum of \$100,000 payable out of the Consolidated Fund under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the same salary and allowances as are from time to time payable to the Clerk of the Assembly.

(4) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall each year be paid out of the sum of \$275,000 payable out of the Consolidated Fund under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) such salary and allowances as are from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council.

PART VI.—RELATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS TO POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

95. (1) A person employed in any capacity (whether permanently or temporarily) in the service of the State of Victoria shall not—

- (a) publicly comment upon the administration of any department of the State of Victoria;
- (b) use except in or for the discharge of his official duties any information gained by or conveyed to him through his connexion with the public service; or
- (c) directly or indirectly use or attempt to use any influence with respect to the remuneration or position of himself or of any person in the public service.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Public Service Board the Teachers Tribunal the Railways Discipline Board Police Discipline Board or other body or person to which or whom he is subject in matters of discipline (as the case requires) be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and in addition to such fine may be reduced in class subdivision grade status or salary or dismissed or have his services dispensed with.

(3) This section—

- (a) shall apply to every person employed as aforesaid notwithstanding that he may not be subject to the *Public Service Act 1974* or the *Teaching Service Act 1958* or the *Railways Act 1958* or the *Police Regulation Act 1958*;
- (b) shall not apply to officers in the service of the Parliament, but the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Offices Committee may make regulations applying to such officers in relation to matters referred to herein.

PART VIII.—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

96. The Acts or enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to the extent to which they are therein expressed to be repealed or amended are hereby repealed and amended accordingly.

SCHEDULES.
FIRST SCHEDULE
PART I.

Number of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
6224	The Constitution Act <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	The whole Act. Sections 4-20, both inclusive, 23-29, both inclusive, 31, 48, 50-57, both inclusive, 60-77, both inclusive, 85-87, both inclusive, 99-103, both inclusive, section 415, and the Second Schedule.
6374	<i>Solicitor-General Act 1958</i>	Sub-section (4) of section 5.
6387	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Sections 6-19, both inclusive.

PART II.

(1) After section 14 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 14A. During the temporary absence of the Governor from the seat of government or from Victoria (except for the purpose of administering the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) all the powers and authorities conferred upon or vested in the Governor by any statutory or other law or usage of Victoria shall and may be exercised performed and executed by the person appointed by the Governor under the letters patent bearing date the 29th day of October, 1900 as amended by the letters patent bearing date the 30th day of April, 1913 and mentioned in the preamble to the *Governor's Deputy's Powers Act 1916* to be his deputy during such absence subject nevertheless to anything expressed in the instrument appointing such deputy.”

(2) After section 7 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 7A. Notwithstanding anything in the *Constitution Act 1975* or in any other Act a member of the Authority shall not by reason only of receiving any payment under this Act be deemed to hold or accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be employed in the Public Service so as to render him incapable of sitting or voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly or to make void his election to Act be deemed to hold or accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be a member of the Council or the Assembly or to make him liable to any penalty under the *Constitution Act 1975* or any other Act.”

(3) In section 253 of the *Crimes Act 1958* after the words “ or the seal of Victoria ” there shall be inserted the words “ or the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria ”.

(4) After section 7 of the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 7A. Notwithstanding anything in the *Constitution Act 1975* or in any other Act a member of the Board shall not by reason only of receiving any payment under this Act be deemed to hold or to accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be employed in the Public Service so as to render him incapable of sitting or voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly or to make void his election to Parliament or to disqualify him or to render him incapable of being or continuing to be a member of the Council or the Assembly or to make him liable to any penalty under the *Constitution Act 1975* or any other Act.”

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Oath.

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom and of this State of Victoria.(a)

Affirmation.

I do solemnly and sincerely affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom and of this State of Victoria.(a)

[The name of the reigning Sovereign for the time being is to be substituted from time to time for that of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.]

(a) For forms of administering oaths, see *Evidence Act 1958*, section 100.

Appendix B

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1770 TO 1975

- 1770 First recorded sighting by Europeans of the south coast, at Point Hicks, by Captain James Cook, R.N.
- 1788 Colony of New South Wales founded by Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., at Sydney Cove.
- 1797 First recorded landing on the south coast, near Point Hicks; this was by a shipwrecked crew.
- 1798 Western Port first entered by George Bass, Surgeon, R.N., who landed on Phillip Island, named Cape Woolamai, and discovered the western passage. Existence of Bass Strait established by Bass and Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., later in the year.
- 1800 Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., the first to sail through Bass Strait from the west, discovered and named several capes and islands, including Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, Otway, Patton, and Liptrap, and Lawrence Rocks and Lady Julia Percy Island.
- 1801 Grant entered Western Port through the western passage; his party sowed wheat and other seeds on Churchill Island.
- 1802 Port Phillip Bay discovered and entered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N. On 9 March Murray took formal possession of the port in the King's name. Victorian coast explored by French expedition under Nicholas Baudin, making an eight day survey of Western Port and naming various bays and capes. Port Phillip Bay entered, examined, and charted by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N.
- 1803 A party under Charles Grimes, Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, made a land survey of the shores of Port Phillip Bay and rowed up the Yarra to the approximate site of the original settlement at Melbourne. Grimes' map showed, for the first time, the whole coast of Port Phillip Bay. Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, with a party of convicts and a few free settlers, attempted a settlement at Sullivan Bay, about one mile from the present site of Sorrento on 13 October.
- 1804 On 30 January Sullivan Bay settlement was abandoned.
- 1824 Hamilton Hume and William Hilton Hovell, having travelled overland from Lake George in southern New South Wales, reached a river which they named the Hume, and later arrived at Corio Bay.
- 1825 Captain Samuel Wright with a party of convicts reached Western Port to form a settlement. He took possession of the site (Corinella) on 13 December.
- 1828 The Western Port settlement was abandoned in April.

- 1830 Captain Charles Sturt, on an expedition to trace the course of the Murrumbidgee River, entered and named the Murray River, a part of which had previously been known as the Hume River.
- 1834 Edward Henty established the first permanent settlement in Victoria, at Portland Bay.
- 1835 John Batman, as agent for the Port Phillip Association, arrived at Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land. He made a treaty in June with the Aborigines for 600,000 acres (243,000 hectares) of land and chose the site of the future Melbourne. The British Government later refused to validate the treaty. Governor Sir Richard Bourke issued a proclamation, claiming the Port Phillip District as part of the Colony of New South Wales. In August John Pascoe Fawkner's associates settled on the site of Melbourne, followed by Fawkner and his family in October.
- 1835 New South Wales overlanders began the southern movement into the Port Phillip District.
- 1836 First Population Census of the Port Phillip District taken in May: 142 males, 35 females. Major Thomas Mitchell journeyed through the western portion (*Australia Felix*) of the Port Phillip District. Proclamation of the Port Phillip District as open for settlement. Captain William Lonsdale appointed magistrate to superintend the settlement.
- 1837 Death of King William IV; accession of Queen Victoria. First post office established at Melbourne. Inspection of site and naming of future township "Melbourne" (after the British Prime Minister, Viscount Melbourne) by Sir Richard Bourke. Robert Hoddle surveyed and planned the township (now the inner city area of Melbourne), based on an earlier design of Robert Russell. Bourke approved the plan and named the main streets. First land sales were in June. By December estimated population of Port Phillip District was 1,264.
- 1838 The *Melbourne Advertiser*, written by hand, first issued by Fawkner. First overland mail from Melbourne to Sydney. Publication of first number of *Port Phillip Gazette*, Melbourne's first licensed newspaper. First banks opened in Melbourne for general banking business.
- 1839 Presbyterian Church services transferred to site of present Scots Church. Charles Joseph La Trobe appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District arriving on 30 September. First Wesleyan chapel opened. Foundation stone of St James' Anglican Church (now St James' Old Cathedral) laid. First general insurance company opened in Melbourne. Angus McMillan explored Gippsland, continuing until 1841. First mail dispatched direct from Port Phillip District to England.
- 1840 The *Port Phillip Herald* newspaper (later the *Herald*) first published. Count Paul Strzelecki reached Melbourne after exploration in Gippsland. A public meeting sought separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales.
- 1841 Independent Chapel, Russell Street, opened (replaced by present Independent Church in 1866). First resident judge appointed for Port Phillip District. First mail direct from England. First issue of a Government Gazette for the District. Foundation stone of St Francis' Church, Lonsdale Street, laid. Wesleyan Chapel, Collins Street, opened. First Melbourne market opened. Boundaries of town of Geelong defined. First official post office for the Port Phillip District opened on site of Elizabeth Street G.P.O. Melbourne's first theatre—the Pavilion (later the Theatre Royal)—built in Bourke Street.

- 1842 Royal assent given to an Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land by which Port Phillip District was entitled to be represented by six of the 24 elected members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. Melbourne incorporated as a town. First Town Council elected, with Henry Condell as Mayor.
- 1843 Port Phillip District divided into four squatting districts: Gipps' Land, Murray, Western Port, and Portland Bay.
- 1844 Petition for separation from New South Wales sent from Port Phillip to England. Dr Lang's motion for separation moved in the NSW Legislative Council.
- 1845 First government offices built. Site chosen for Botanic Gardens.
- 1846 Foundation stone of first Melbourne Hospital laid. The first masonry bridge (Princes Bridge) was commenced; it was to replace the then existing wooden structure. *Argus* newspaper founded. Melbourne Botanic Gardens founded. Fifth squatting district, Wimmera, gazetted.
- 1847 Royal Letters Patent signed proclaiming Melbourne a city. Mail service between Melbourne and Adelaide inaugurated.
- 1848 Two bishops installed in Melbourne—Dr Perry in St James' Anglican Cathedral, and Dr Goold in St Francis' Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral. National and Denominational Schools Boards established. Melbourne Hospital opened.
- 1849 Successful culmination of campaign against attempts by British Government to use the District as a convict settlement when La Trobe prevented a landing of convicts from the transport ship *Randolph*. Experimental use of gas for illumination in Melbourne. Geelong incorporated as a town.
- 1850 An Act for the better government of the Australian Colonies given Royal assent; this Act separated the Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales, created it the Colony of Victoria, and granted it representative government. The first trade union in Victoria, the Operative Stonemasons Society, established. Victoria's own postage introduced. La Trobe officially opened the first Prince's Bridge.
- 1851 Separation Act proclaimed and La Trobe became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. First meeting of Legislative Council held. "Black Thursday": 117°F. (47.2°C.) temperature and destructive bushfires. Gold discovered at Anderson Creek (Warrandyte), Clunes, Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Bendigo.
- 1852 Beginning of the overseas gold rush immigration to Victoria. Supreme Court and other courts of law established. The first enterprise to supply gas (the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Co.) formed, and the first gas works erected.
- 1853 Bank of Victoria opened. Dr F. J. H. (later Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller appointed Government Botanist. Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established. A permanent quarantine station established at Point Nepean. Work commenced on Yan Yean Reservoir. Legal registration of births, marriages, and deaths provided for by the Registration Act. Coaching firm Cobb & Co. founded. First Murray River paddle steamer *Lady Augusta* sailed upstream as far as Swan Hill.
- 1854 Telegraphic communication established between Melbourne and Williamstown. Sir Charles Hotham appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Foundation stones of the University of Melbourne and of the Melbourne Public Library laid. Opening of the first Australian railway by Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company—Melbourne to Sandridge (Port Melbourne). *The Age* newspaper founded. Riots on

- Ballarat goldfields, culminating in the Eureka Stockade. Municipal institutions established. First Health Act. National Museum opened in La Trobe Street.
- 1855 University of Melbourne opened with Redmond (later Sir Redmond) Barry as first Chancellor. Victorian Constitution Act proclaimed. Eastern Market established. Death of Hotham.
- 1856 Lying-in-Hospital (now Royal Women's Hospital) established. Melbourne Public Library opened. Eight hours of work per day agreed upon by employers and unions in the building trades—later extended to most other trades. First Parliament in Victoria under responsible government. Beginning of public ownership of railways by acquisition of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company by the Government. *H.M.S. Victoria*, first ship of the Victorian Navy, arrived.
- 1857 Melbourne's streets lit by gas. Universal adult male suffrage adopted for Legislative Assembly. Zoological Society of Victoria founded. Victoria's first rural railway commenced operating between Melbourne and Geelong. National Herbarium established. Brown coal discovered at Lal Lal. Dr Mueller appointed Director of the Botanic Gardens.
- 1858 Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.
- 1860 Burke and Wills expedition left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria; the leaders later perished at Coopers Creek on the return journey. Building of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral begun.
- 1861 The first Melbourne Cup run. The first Conference of Australian Statisticians held in Melbourne.
- 1862 Bendigo and Ballarat railways opened. Common schools brought under control of Board of Education. Torrens transfer of land system adopted in Victoria. The first medical school in Australia established at the University of Melbourne. Duffy Land Act in operation.
- 1865 The Melbourne Stock Exchange established. Victoria's first woollen mill established at Geelong. Grant's Land Act proclaimed.
- 1866 First stages of the tariff protection policy adopted by Victoria.
- 1867 Electric light illuminations in Melbourne for Duke of Edinburgh's visit.
- 1869 First life assurance company established in Victoria. The Homoeopathic (later Prince Henry's) Hospital and the Melbourne Institution for Diseases of the Eye and Ear (later the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital) opened. Foundation stone of Alfred Hospital laid. The Industrial and Technological Museum (now the Science Museum of Victoria) established.
- 1870 Ballarat School of Mines and Industries opened. Children's Hospital opened.
- 1871 Alfred Hospital opened.
- 1872 Branch of Royal Mint opened in Melbourne. The Education Act created the Department of Public Instruction to administer the system of free, secular, and compulsory education. Department of Agriculture established.
- 1873 Education Act came into operation. Bendigo School of Mines and Industries established. Horse trams commenced operation in Melbourne.
- 1874 First Victorian Factories Act and Local Government Act passed. Government Statist's Office established. First *Victorian Year Book* published.
- 1877 Melbourne Harbor Trust established. First Test Cricket match (England v Australia) held in Melbourne. State aid to denominational schools abolished.

- 1878 Metropolitan Gas Company established. Government ownership of railways extended by purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company. Payment of members of Legislative Assembly approved by Legislative Council.
- 1879 First intercolonial trade union congress held in Melbourne.
- 1880 A mail service between Victoria and England, running at fortnightly intervals, commenced. Women admitted to University of Melbourne under an 1879 Act. Foundation stone of St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, laid. First electric lighting company in Victoria formed. Ned Kelly, a bushranger, captured. First Australian telephone exchange opened in Melbourne; it was privately owned and operated by the Melbourne Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd. First International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne opened.
- 1882 Austin Hospital opened.
- 1883 Victorian Railways Commissioners constituted. Victorian and New South Wales railway system (Melbourne to Sydney) linked at Albury, but with change of gauge. Water Conservation Act passed.
- 1884 First Public Service Board for Victoria established. Construction of Coode Canal to facilitate shipping on the Yarra River commenced.
- 1885 First cable tramway in Victoria began operating from Melbourne to Richmond. Victoria accepted the Federal Council of Australasia Act of 1885.
- 1886 Irrigation Act passed; building of Goulburn Weir authorised.
- 1887 The Working Men's College, later renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, opened with an enrolment of 300. Government acquired the private telephone company. Melbourne and Adelaide linked by rail. Chaffey brothers began to establish the Mildura irrigation settlement. Coode Canal completed, and work commenced on construction of Victoria Dock.
- 1888 Weekly mail contract between Australia and England commenced. Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne.
- 1890 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (M.M.B.W.) created by statute. Great maritime strike commenced in Melbourne.
- 1891 Australian colonies postal union formed.
- 1892 Rich gold finds at Coolgardie in Western Australia attracted large numbers of people from Victoria.
- 1893 Widespread unemployment. Bank failures and moratorium. Victoria Dock opened. St Vincent's Hospital opened.
- 1895 Income tax first imposed in Victoria. Serious drought commenced; it continued until 1902.
- 1896 Wages boards established under Factories and Shops Acts. Metropolitan sewerage system inaugurated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened.
- 1898 The final sitting of the Federal Convention to determine the various requirements for Federation held in Melbourne. A draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia was framed and adopted for submission to a popular referendum of the various Colonies represented. Closer settlement approved.
- 1899 Referendum on amended Federal Constitution Bill accepted by Victoria. Plural voting abolished for Victorian Parliament. First Victorian troops left for the South African War.
- 1900 Royal assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900. First Federal Ministry formed with Edmund Barton as Prime Minister. Old age pension scheme adopted under Victorian Government statute; replaced by Commonwealth scheme in 1909.

- 1901 Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. First Commonwealth Parliament opened in Exhibition Building, Melbourne, by the Duke of Cornwall and York; Commonwealth Parliament was to meet in Melbourne using the Victorian parliamentary chambers until Commonwealth chambers could be provided at a site to be chosen. Interstate free trade established. Recommendations of a commission of inquiry led to reorganisation of the Victorian education system.
- 1902 End of the South African War. Completion of Pacific cable.
- 1903 The High Court of Australia and the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court established.
- 1904 Royal assent to Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904.
- 1905 The Pure Food Act passed. The Geelong Harbor Trust and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. The first State secondary school, Melbourne High School, founded.
- 1906 Wireless telegraphy in operation between Queenscliff and Devonport, Tasmania. The first electric tramway, running from Flemington Bridge to Essendon, opened.
- 1907 The first interstate telephone service, from Sydney to Melbourne, commenced. The "Harvester" award, which became the basis of the basic wage, handed down. Revival of assisted immigration.
- 1908 The Yass-Canberra district selected as the site of the Federal capital. The State Coal Mine established at Wonthaggi.
- 1909 Commonwealth age pensions scheme established. Victorian quarantine powers transferred to the Commonwealth. First Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement.
- 1910 Houdini made the first aeroplane flight in Victoria. Death of King Edward VII; accession of King George V. Printing of Australian banknotes commenced in Melbourne. Geelong proclaimed a city. Victorian Electoral Act granted full adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.
- 1911 Commonwealth introduced compulsory military training for males aged between 14 and 18 years.
- 1912 The Royal Australian Navy established a naval base at Crib Point. The first automatic telephone exchange in Australia opened at Geelong. First shore to ship radio communication station for Victorian waters opened in Melbourne. Royal assent to Commonwealth *Maternity Allowance Act* 1912.
- 1913 Establishment of Country Roads Board. First Commonwealth Savings Bank and General Banking Department established in Victoria. Commonwealth postage stamps issued.
- 1914 Commencement of First World War; first detachment of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.) left for overseas service.
- 1915 Landing of the Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZAC) at Gallipoli. Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board appointed.
- 1916 The ANZACs evacuated from Gallipoli. Commonwealth Serum Laboratories established. First referendum on conscription rejected. Six p.m. closing of hotels. Advisory Council of Science and Industry established. Open cut operations on Morwell brown coal deposits commenced.
- 1917 Closer settlement scheme for ex-servicemen initiated in Victoria. First aeroplane flight from Sydney to Melbourne. Dr Daniel Mannix installed as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. Second referendum on conscription rejected.
- 1918 End of First World War. Establishment of Forests Commission.

- 1919 The State Electricity Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board established. Completion of first section of electrification of Victorian metropolitan railways.
- 1920 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute inaugurated.
- 1921 First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.
- 1923 Police strike in Melbourne.
- 1924 First transmission to Melbourne of power generated from Yallourn brown coal; production of brown coal briquettes began. Victoria's first broadcasting station, 3AR Melbourne, licensed; it was privately operated until 1929. Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1926 Baker Medical Research Institute established. Establishment of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (later Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization), succeeding Advisory Council of Science and Industry and the Institute of Science and Industry (1916 to 1926).
- 1927 Seat of Commonwealth Government transferred from Melbourne to Canberra; first meeting of Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra opened by the Duke of York (later King George VI).
- 1928 Revised Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement, 1927, accepted by referendum.
- 1929 Loan Council took over States' debts.
- 1930 Effects of world-wide economic depression included growing unemployment. Sir Isaac Isaacs of Melbourne appointed as first Australian-born Governor-General.
- 1931 Death of world famous soprano, Dame Nellie Melba, who was born at Richmond in 1861. Commonwealth *Financial Emergency Act 1931* ("Premiers' Plan") proclaimed. Death of General Sir John Monash, Australian military leader in First World War and first chairman of the State Electricity Commission.
- 1933 The Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Transport Regulation Board established.
- 1934 The Victorian Centenary celebrations opened, and the Shrine of Remembrance was dedicated, by the Duke of Gloucester. Scott and Black won the London to Melbourne Centenary Air Race.
- 1936 Death of King George V; King Edward VIII proclaimed; abdication of King Edward VIII and accession of King George VI. Telephone service between Tasmania and Victoria opened. Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation established.
- 1937 Mining disaster at Wonthaggi Coal Mine: 13 persons killed. Outbreak of poliomyelitis caused 113 deaths.
- 1938 Severe Australia-wide coal strike. Housing Commission of Victoria established. Commonwealth *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938*; operation of Act postponed indefinitely in 1939.
- 1939 Disastrous bushfires ("Black Friday") followed a long period of drought and very high temperatures in Victoria. The first locally-built service aircraft, Wirraway No. 1, made its first test flight. Outbreak of Second World War; Australia's first air force contingent left for overseas.
- 1940 Australia-wide coal strike severely affected transport services. Petrol rationing introduced due to the need to conserve supplies of fuel. Cable trams ceased operating, having been superseded by electric services and buses.
- 1941 Child endowment payments commenced. Curtin Federal (Australian Labor Party) Ministry succeeded the Menzies and Fadden (United Australia Party-Country Party coalition) Ministries. Outbreak of war

- with Japan. Inauguration of new beam radio service between Australia and the United States of America.
- 1942 Fall of Singapore to Japanese forces, and capture of greater part of the 8th Division, Second A.I.F. Restrictions on non-essential manufactured goods, rationing of commodities, and price control introduced. Uniform taxation introduced for Australia. Japanese attacks on east coast shipping. Premiers' Conference in Melbourne for discussions on war-time policy with Prime Minister. Limited hotel trading hours (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.) introduced in metropolitan area.
- 1943 Ministry of Health Act brought all matters of public health under jurisdiction of Minister of Health. Price stabilisation scheme for Australia introduced.
- 1944 "Pay as you earn" income taxation plan adopted. The Town and Country Planning Board and the Country Fire Authority established.
- 1945 Cessation of Second World War. First group of returned prisoners of war of the Japanese reached Victoria.
- 1946 Commonwealth–States Housing Agreement.
- 1947 Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (A.N.A.R.E.) established a scientific research station on Heard Island. Arrival of first "displaced persons" from Europe under the post-war planned migration scheme.
- 1948 Introduction of the 40 hour week. The Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Cancer Institute established.
- 1949 A state of emergency proclaimed throughout Victoria during the seven week general coal strike which severely affected transport, fuel, light, and power. Chifley Federal (A.L.P.) Ministry succeeded by Menzies (Liberal–Country Party) Ministry. Introduction of metropolitan planning scheme under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) established to take over functions of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1950 Mental Hygiene Authority established within the Health Department. Melbourne tramway strike of 59 days. Adult suffrage adopted for Legislative Council. The Portland Harbor Trust and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria established.
- 1951 Commonwealth National Service Act passed. Inauguration of first regular air service between Melbourne and New Zealand. Field-Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, the only Australian to have achieved such military rank, died.
- 1952 Death of King George VI and accession of Queen Elizabeth II. St Vincent's School of Medical Research established.
- 1954 Establishment of Mawson research station—first Australian permanent base on Antarctic continent. First visit to Australia by a reigning monarch: H.M. Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. "Tattersall" sweep consultations transferred to Victoria from Hobart.
- 1955 Power generated by first completed section of Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.
- 1956 Olympic Games opened in Melbourne by the Duke of Edinburgh. First Australian television station, HSV7, commenced transmission. The Duke of Edinburgh made the first Freeman of the City of Melbourne. Traffic Commission established. Opening of Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell.
- 1958 Victorian Government signed Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme Agreement. Regular global air service inaugurated from Melbourne Airport, Essendon. Integration of Commonwealth and State statistical services.

- 1959 Opening of Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne. Inauguration of the Melbourne to Devonport (Tasmania) ferry service by the *Princess of Tasmania*. Petroliferous gas flow discovered near Port Campbell. Electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme became available to Victoria.
- 1960 Opening of the all-weather deep-sea harbour at Portland. Subscriber trunk dialling telephone system introduced in Victoria.
- 1961 Monash University opened. National Heart Foundation established.
- 1962 Opening of the standard gauge railway system between Melbourne and Sydney. Coaxial cable system between Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne opened. First stage of South Eastern Freeway opened. Royal Commission investigated failure of section of new King Street bridge. British Commonwealth trans-Pacific cable opened.
- 1963 H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Melbourne. Death of Dr Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne since 1917. Commencement of inquiries of Royal Commission on Victorian liquor laws.
- 1965 Victoria Institute of Colleges established. The La Trobe Library (part of the State Library of Victoria) opened. Tests showed good natural gas flow off the Gippsland coast.
- 1966 Women became eligible for jury service in Victoria. Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister since 1949, retired and was succeeded by Mr H. E. Holt. Liquor law reforms, including extension of hotel trading hours to 10 p.m., came into operation in Victoria. Introduction of decimal currency. Australia's first offshore oil discovered in Bass Strait. Broadband microwave trunkline telephone service inaugurated between Melbourne and other cities. Automatic telex system introduced.
- 1967 Increasingly severe drought. La Trobe University opened. Postcode system introduced for mail. Death of Prime Minister, Mr H. E. Holt.
- 1968 Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister. Severe drought ended. New National Gallery of Victoria, the first stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, opened. State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi closed. Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws became operative.
- 1969 Connection of natural gas to consumers commenced; the Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell closed. Equal pay for men and women began to be implemented. First section of Tullamarine Freeway opened.
- 1970 Dartmouth Dam Agreement signed by the Commonwealth, Victorian, New South Wales, and South Australian Governments. The Queen, Prince Philip, Prince Charles, and Princess Anne visited Melbourne and parts of Victoria. Whole of Tullamarine Freeway, second stage of the South Eastern Freeway, and the new Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine, opened. The \$33m natural gas fractionation plant opened at Long Island, Western Port. Collapse of section of West Gate Bridge resulted in 35 deaths; it was followed by a Royal Commission to inquire into the disaster. Opening of the Victorian Railways new Melbourne yard with first automated hump shunting system in Australia. Legislation concerning the wearing of seat belts in certain motor vehicles introduced in Victoria. Melbourne's conversion to natural gas was completed at a cost \$30m.

1971

February

The South Eastern Purification Plant at Carrum was officially commissioned. Floods isolated Orbost, Genoa, and Cann River; at Orbost the Snowy River reached a height of 10.7 m. Damage was estimated at \$2m in addition to future

production losses. The Victorian Government appointed the chairman of its Traffic Commission to head the new Road Safety and Traffic Authority, established to advise on road safety measures. The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, opened the new Mercy Maternity Hospital in East Melbourne, the first major teaching hospital devoted to maternal and infant care built during this century. State Cabinet agreed to legislate for the R certificate system of film censorship. The South Australian Premier, the Hon. D. A. Dunstan, announced agreement to the construction of the Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in Victoria, provided that a possible future storage at Chowilla was not specifically precluded.

March

The Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston report on the Victoria Police, tabled in Parliament, recommended proposals estimated to cost \$45m in the following five years. The Rt Hon. W. McMahon, elected leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, replaced the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton as Prime Minister. The Victorian Minister for Health officially opened the radio doctor centre for emergency medical treatment after normal working hours in the metropolitan area.

April

The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. W. McMahon, granted Victoria \$12m financial assistance. The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced that \$3.1m would be granted to hospitals to offset deficits. The Premier opened a \$26m extension to the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd plant at Altona. The Hon. R. J. Hamer became Deputy Premier.

May

The Victorian Government's new urban renewal policy for the Housing Commission aimed at the renovation of existing houses rather than demolition. The Government appointed an Urban Renewal Advisory Committee and increased the size of the Housing Commission by two members.

June

The Victorian Minister for Transport announced that final details were being decided by the Victorian Railways and private developers on a \$100m development for Flinders Street Station. Construction work officially began on the Melbourne underground rail loop. A planned \$90m multi-level city project featuring twin towers of more than 37 storeys for the east end of Collins Street, Melbourne was announced. The State Electricity Commission proposed to build a \$145m smogless tandem-turbine power station at Newport to use natural gas. The Commonwealth Government offered the States the right to levy pay-roll tax. Domestic airline operations were transferred from Essendon Airport to the new Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine.

July

Cabinet approved plans for a new \$13m eight lane bridge across the Yarra, west of Spencer Street, to link Johnson Street, South Melbourne, with Blyth Street, Melbourne, as part of a central city bypass. A severe earth tremor lasting up to 30 seconds occurred in Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula shortly before 8 a.m. "Project N" (the Nomad aircraft), designed and built by the Government Aircraft Factory at Fishermens Bend made its first test flight at Avalon. The \$14m Greenvale Reservoir (capacity 27,276 megalitres), 21 kilometres north of Melbourne on a branch of Moonee Ponds Creek, was opened.

August

Sites for the Museum and Flagstaff stations in the Melbourne underground rail loop were approved by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board also accepted a tender of \$11.3m for construction of the Eastern Freeway roadworks.

September

The Minister for Transport introduced a Bill to redevelop Flinders Street Railway Station area. The Victorian Government's acceptance of the Commonwealth dollar for dollar subsidy for geriatric nursing meant a grant of nearly \$4m for Victoria's welfare services.

October

State Cabinet directed the Metropolitan Transportation Committee to investigate ways of improving public transport. The Victorian Government's extended shopping hours legislation allowed shops to open any time between midnight on Sunday and 1 p.m. on Saturday.

November

Melbourne City Council agreed to buy the Theosophical Society's Collins Street building for \$1.9m as part of the City Square development site. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a major plan for Melbourne's development into the twenty-first century. Based on comprehensive studies of the environment, the plan envisages city growth along seven major corridors, each four to six miles (6.4 to 9.7 kilometres) wide, and separated by permanent non-urban wedges.

December

Western Port Regional Planning Authority proposed that 17,000 acres on the western shore of Western Port be protected for specialised heavy industry and port purposes. Speeds on Victorian country roads were limited to 70 mph (113 kmph) during a trial period of twelve months. The Environment Protection Authority declared eleven anti-pollution areas as the first step towards licensing and controlling all waste discharge in the areas. The British based firm Star (Great Britain) Holdings Ltd obtained a 99 year lease to develop Melbourne's City Square. The State Government allocated a \$5.1m special Commonwealth grant to 13 major school building projects.

1972

February

The Victorian Government and two municipal councils agreed to reduce quarrying in the Dandenong Ranges. Cars floated down streets and people were swept off their feet by floodwaters when the heaviest city downpour ever recorded struck Melbourne. Three inches (76.2 mm) of rain deluged the city between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on 17 February. The storm caused one of the worst traffic jams in Melbourne's history. In Elizabeth Street where water was 1.2 metres deep, shops and stock were damaged.

March

The Victorian Universities and School Examinations Board announced that the external Leaving Certificate examinations would be discontinued in 1973. Star (Great Britain) Holdings Ltd, took out a Supreme Court writ seeking the return of its \$3m deposit on the City Square project. The Minister of Health announced that a 200 bed hospital would be built at Moorabbin.

April

Work was resumed after an 18 month delay on Melbourne's \$75m West Gate Bridge. Work on the bridge began on 22 April 1968 and stopped on 15 October 1970, when part of the bridge collapsed, killing 35 men.

May

Victorian Parliament to set up a permanent all-party committee of Members of Parliament to probe future proposed takeovers of companies, referred to it by the Government which will have the power to "freeze" takeovers. The Chief Secretary announced an inquiry into allegations concerning conditions at Pentridge Gaol.

June

The latest estimate for Melbourne's underground rail loop was \$117.3m, a rise of \$37.3m on the original estimate made 4 years previously. The Victorian Parliamentary Public Works Committee recommended building a \$4.8m dam at Billy Goat Bend on the Mitchell River 24 kilometres from Bairnsdale. The Minister of Education announced that the Government would grant autonomy to teachers colleges. The States received an increase of \$267.2m in Commonwealth grants and loans at the Premiers' Conference. Victoria received a special grant of \$5.4m.

July

Victorian Government bought Corpus Christi College at Glen Waverley, paying \$1.9m for the buildings and 16 hectares of land; the college was to become a new police training academy.

August

The oldest footprints known were found 40 kilometres north-west of Mallacoota, in Gippsland on 355 million year old rocks. The Melbourne Harbor Trust tug *Melbourne* sank off Williamstown after colliding with the *Nieuw Holland*, a cargo passenger ship of 13,785 tonnes. The Victorian Government limited the sale of shark meat (flake) because some shark contained a mercury level more than four times the legal limit of 0.5 parts per million. The Hon. Sir Henry Bolte resigned from the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. R. J. Hamer became Victoria's Premier. The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson became the Deputy Premier. Williamstown Naval Dockyard to spend \$24m to renovate the yard during the next ten years.

September

The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke K.C.M.G., O.B.E. K.St.J. succeeded the Hon. Sir Edmund Herring as Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. The Victorian Budget provided for expenditure during 1972-73 of \$1,362m, \$498m more than 1971-72. The largest item was education, \$402m, an increase of \$73m. The budgeted cash deficit of \$17m to be met by loan money. The Voumard report on local government finance recommended a \$70m increase to end the financial crises of municipalities. The Victorian Government planned to spend \$1,250m during the next eight years to sewer the whole metropolitan area.

October

The Victorian Government to set up Victoria's first College of Arts in 1973 at the old Police Training Depot in St Kilda Road, Melbourne. Bakeries, chemists, petrol stations, and pet shops permitted to trade seven days a week, under legislation introduced into State Parliament.

December

A general election for the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament was held. The Australian Labor Party gained office and the Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., was sworn in as Prime Minister of Australia. The Commonwealth Government agreed to pay Victoria \$13.5m to increase employment in the following six months, including \$9m for city unemployment relief. The Victorian Government decided to abandon freeway building in Melbourne's inner suburbs. No new freeways to be commenced within five miles (8 kilometres) of Melbourne. The first of Melbourne's new stainless steel suburban electric trains came into service on the St Kilda line.

1973

January

With almost half the State affected by drought Government relief to drought-stricken areas of Victoria cost nearly \$1m. Melbourne finished the driest ten-month period in its history—rainfall for March to December being only

299 mm. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works severely restricted water consumption. The State Government set up committees to investigate cloud-seeding and desalination of sea water, and a committee of Ministers to review the water supply situation. A new reservoir on the Yarra River near Warrandyte as part of a \$28m water scheme was announced by the Government. Work on the Yarra Brae Dam, 4 km upstream from the Warrandyte bridge commenced, to be completed in 1977. The Commonwealth, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments set up a development corporation to plan a city of 300,000 people for Albury-Wodonga.

February

Cyclone *Adeline* almost broke the drought over most of Victoria, but not in Melbourne and Gippsland, until heavy rains came which made this one of the wettest Februaries on record. The \$64m Dartmouth Dam project began. The new dam, on the Mitta Mitta River about 129 km south of Albury-Wodonga, will bank up 48 km of mountain water in a storage 20 per cent larger than Lake Hume. The Commonwealth Government announced a \$500 national five-year programme to update capital city public transport. For Melbourne this will mean 100 new silver trains within five years. The 40th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Melbourne. Legislation approved to give 18-year-olds the vote.

March

The Environment Protection Authority assumed full powers for the control of pollution in water, air, and on land. The Victorian Government announced a major inquiry into Victoria's health services. The Victorian Education Department introduced a special entrance test for universities, advanced colleges, and teachers colleges, open to sixth form students, who still took Higher School Certificate and Technical Sixth Form examinations at the end of the year. The Victorian Minister for Housing announced that decentralised "dormitory and satellite towns" would be preferred to high-rise Commission flats. Melbourne's \$1,675m proposed freeway network was reduced by half, thereby abandoning 242 km of freeways through residential areas.

April

The Minister for Local Government announced plans for legislation to protect buildings and areas of historical interest. Legislation would be introduced to prevent owners of valuable historical documents from selling them privately or taking them out of Victoria. Compulsory blood-alcohol tests on road accident victims became law. Cardinia Reservoir—Melbourne's largest water storage, with a capacity of 273,000 megalitres—was opened.

May

To assist decentralisation, the Victorian Government named a development corporation, backed by \$200m and with power to give governmental guarantees to new industries. The Edithvale and Seaford swamps, to be managed as wildlife habitats, became a joint project under the control of the Dandenong Valley Authority and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department. The Victorian Government granted an extra \$37m for expanding mental health services in the next five years. The Liberal Party was returned to office at the State elections.

June

Melbourne City Council reported that city land prices had doubled in the previous five years.

July

The Victorian Government planned to restrict the growth of Melbourne by acquiring land in a belt beyond 48 km from Melbourne. More than 2,500 people attended the Pontifical Requiem Mass at St Patrick's Cathedral, East

Melbourne, for the former Federal Opposition Leader, A. A. Calwell, who died on 8 July. The State College of Victoria took over the administration of all former teachers colleges in the State.

August

The State Government let an \$8.3m contract for work on the base of the spire of the proposed Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, out of a total cost of \$26.9m for the centre. Work started on the \$37m Dandenong Valley trunk sewer to service 380,000 homes in Melbourne's outer eastern suburbs. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced new controls on flat building to ensure more privacy and more daylight for flat dwellers and neighbours. Developers must provide more open space around flat blocks and landscaped gardens. Leighton Contractors will build Museum station in La Trobe Street for Melbourne's underground railway, at a cost of \$6m. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments planned the "renewal" of ten deprived western suburbs in Melbourne over the next five years, a \$3m Australian Government grant being made for this financial year. It would also pay two-thirds of the cost of four new railway lines and two new stations for Melbourne during 1973-74. The total cost to be \$14.4m. It also granted \$9.3m to help overcome the backlog in sewage services in Melbourne and the Commonwealth Minister for Urban and Regional Development announced a grant of \$2m to help develop Geelong as a declared growth centre. Melbourne's new orange tram was first displayed. The Victorian Government set up a new drug and alcoholism treatment service, at an initial cost of \$3.5m.

September

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, budgeted for a deficit of \$9.7m—\$6m less than last year's actual deficit. Estimated Government spending was a record \$1,549m—up \$168m. State Cabinet approved a blueprint for the decentralisation of Victorian Government departments and agencies over five years. Victorian motorists faced increased third party insurance to finance the Government's new no-fault liability road accident scheme. The Victorian Government set aside \$8m to buy about 6,500 blocks to be sold at \$5,000 each to young couples earning less than \$150 a week. Sir Henry Bland was appointed to review the structure and efficiency of the Victorian Public Service.

October

Mr. Justice Smith was appointed Victoria's first Law Reform Commissioner. Reduced limits on the size of future Melbourne buildings were announced by the Melbourne City Council's planning committee. J. V. Dillon was appointed Victoria's first Ombudsman. Federal money will enable the Victorian Government to buy large areas of land for urban development. A council will co-ordinate the scheme. The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, signed the agreement to develop the Albury-Wodonga area with the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd planned to spend \$100m over seven years on an expansion programme in the La Trobe valley.

November

A \$29m contract was let for the construction of Parliament Station and tunnelling from Jolimont to Museum Station for the underground railway. Work began on the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, comprising theatres and the 137 metre high spire.

December

The State Minister for Transport announced the \$14.4m first stage of a programme to revitalise the suburban rail network. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a \$300m sewage purification plant at Werribee. The Board's powers for design and construction of freeways, arterial

roads, and bridges were given to the Country Roads Board. Protection of Port Phillip foreshores was transferred to the Ports and Harbours Branch of the Public Works Department. General administration of the Board was transferred from the Minister for Local Government to the Minister of Water Supply. South Melbourne Council banned high-rise buildings in St. Kilda Road, Queen's Road, and Albert Road. The Victorian Government introduced a Bill to preserve buildings of notable architectural style or historical significance. Melbourne will have a \$10m concert hall, at the south-west end of Princes Bridge, between the Yarra River and the Arts Centre. The State Government accepted the recommendation by the Arts Centre building committee. "Pyramid" selling banned. Plans announced to reduce Victoria's speed limit to 60 m.p.h. (96.6 kmh. The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St.J., designated the next Governor of Victoria, taking office on 31 May 1974. The Commonwealth Government approved grants of more than \$1m for projects in Melbourne's western suburbs. Women in the Victorian Public Service given equal pay.

1974

January

The Victorian Railways announced a 70 m.p.h. (112.7 km/h) commuter rail service between Melbourne and Geelong.

February

The Land Conservation Council proposed a State park of 6,960 hectares at Mount Samaria, north of Mansfield, and a regional park of 2,064 hectares at Reef Hills, near Benalla. The no-fault motor accident compensation scheme, administered by the Motor Accidents Board, commenced. The Melbourne Theatre company, received \$125,000 as part of the Government's \$1m programme of support for the performing arts. The Commonwealth Government approved a \$3.5m loan to the Victorian Government to protect the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The 106 year old Rippon Lea Estate at Elsternwick, comprising a 33 room mansion and five hectares of grounds, was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Victoria's fourth university to be situated at Geelong. The Victorian Government bought the first land for the \$200m Albury-Wodonga growth centre and will build a 320 kilometre pipeline to supply natural gas to Wodonga, costing \$18m.

March

A \$40m, 38 storey office block to be built in Collins Street, Melbourne, by the Bank of New South Wales and Apsonor Pty. Ltd. New and expanded national parks and reserves to be set up in south-west Victoria and \$2m to be spent by the Victorian Government to prevent Victoria's fauna emblem—the Helmeted Honeyeater—from becoming extinct. The Small Claims Tribunal, which hears complaints on goods and services valued at up to \$500, held its first case. A \$12m five year scheme for pre-school centres was announced. The coastal freighter *Straitsman* sank in the Yarra River. The Victorian Government to control land prices at Sunbury and Melton—Melbourne's first planned satellite cities. Grants totalling \$1,238,000 were announced by the Commonwealth Government for projects to improve Melbourne's western suburbs. Plans have been approved to build Victoria's biggest hydro-electric power station at the Dartmouth Dam for \$15m.

April

Legislation clearing the way for "cluster" housing in Victoria was introduced. Compulsory blood-alcohol testing following road traffic accidents began. A Land Conservation Council report warned that recreational land around Melbourne was rapidly proving inadequate. Legislation giving Victoria full control over its Constitution was introduced. A \$2m multi-storey complex will be built on the

City Watch House site in Russell Street, Melbourne, replacing "D" Division at Pentridge Prison and providing extra accommodation for police. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to construct the F9 freeway to link West Gate Bridge to St Kilda Road; it will not pass under the Domain Gardens.

May

A parliamentary select committee was appointed to investigate the ethical obligations of public servants where private interests were alleged to conflict with official duties. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments signed a \$28.5m agreement setting up a land commission to provide low cost home subdivisions around Melbourne. Interim planning council of Victoria's fourth university, at Geelong, was named. The Commonwealth, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments planned to acquire compulsorily about 56,000 hectares around Albury-Wodonga for joint development at a cost of \$56m. A \$46m contract to construct the Dartmouth Dam was approved. Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., left Victoria after eleven years as Governor of Victoria. A Prisons Advisory Council was appointed to advise the Victorian Government. The second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre was approved following inclusion of special safety measures in the design.

June

The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St.J., sworn in as Governor of Victoria. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments signed an agreement for joint financing of urban public transport improvements. The Commonwealth Government to provide two thirds of the cost of specific projects to improve Melbourne's transport system. Melbourne City Council was granted a building permit for a \$90m complex—Collins West—on a 1.5 hectare site bounded by Flinders Lane and Collins, King, and Spencer Streets, involving the construction of buildings of 44, 32, 22, and 12 storeys. Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd planned to erect Melbourne's tallest building, a 55 storey structure at the eastern end of Collins Street. The Victorian Railways Board restructured its management system. The Victorian Government announced plans to establish a new regional planning authority for the Dandenongs and the Yarra valley. The Victorian Government offered Victoria's schools major decision-making independence from the Education Department and greater responsibility for spending government funds.

July

Metric road signs were introduced. Major transport terminals to be built at Frankston and Box Hill, at an estimated cost of \$13m.

September

Disadvantaged schools in Victoria to share special Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants of more than \$11m. All major Victorian parks to be brought under the direct control of the National Parks Service. The Victorian Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee recommended that the State Insurance Office expand its operations into general insurance. The Victorian Government to spend \$1m to extend the Supreme Court's facilities. Sir Henry Bland's report on Victoria's State public service recommended major amendments to the Public Service Act. Victoria's fourth university, to be built at Geelong, to be named Deakin. The Victorian Government and Melbourne City Council began a free eight months long arts festival in the parks involving more than 7,500 artists. Plans for the \$85m Yarra Brae Dam scheme were abandoned in favour of the Sugarloaf Creek Dam. The Ombudsman reported that in eight months he had investigated 1,334 complaints from people who felt they had been wronged by Victorian Government departments or agencies. The Victorian Government to legislate to establish Geelong as Victoria's second

Government-planned growth centre. Former Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary, Sir Arthur Rylah, died. The estimated cost of structural work on the Victorian Arts Centre had increased by 40 per cent, from \$8.3m to \$11.6m.

October

Victoria's first Register of Historic Buildings to protect 370 privately owned buildings from demolition. A Government corporation to develop and operate Sunbury and Melton as Melbourne's satellite cities. Victoria's environmental study of the Gippsland Lakes at a cost of \$10m over five years to begin in 1979. The Ministry for Conservation established the Conservation Planning Group to guide local councils and planners on environmental problems. Government approved completion of the Thomson River scheme to increase Melbourne's water storage by 50 per cent. The Victorian Government introduced legislation to abolish legal discrimination against illegitimate children. A model city with a population of about 25,000 planned for the outskirts of Knox. Victoria's first State historian appointed. The Commission of Public Health approved fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.

November

The Victorian Government to legislate to make covers on swimming pools compulsory. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to concentrate on developing Albury-Wodonga and Geelong as growth centres. Victoria to have twelve new electorates—eight single-member Legislative Assembly seats and four two-member Legislative Council provinces at the next elections. Tenders called for another 100 new buses for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board's service. A \$12m contract for the construction of four more tunnels for the underground railway was let. The Victorian Railways to spend \$48m in 1975 on new equipment and new urban and country rail projects.

December

Motor Car Traders Act, providing greater protection to buyers of used cars, came into operation. Melbourne's Metropolitan Transportation Committee to be replaced by transport advisory committees set up in country districts as part of a major re-organisation of the Ministry of Transport. The Commonwealth Government announced grants totalling \$4.25m to improve community facilities and the environment in four Melbourne and outer-metropolitan regions. The Victorian Government stopped large-scale residential development in scenic areas on Phillip Island. A \$70m hospital to be built at Sunshine by the Victorian Government aided by the Commonwealth Government. The two Governments agreed on a plan for more than \$50m in health grants over the next five years in Victoria. The Victorian Government announced a new health plan to guarantee a 24-hour family-doctor service. The Satellite City Corporation to be set up to co-ordinate the development of Sunbury and Melton. Scallop fishing in Victorian waters to be closed to all except licensed fishermen during 1975. The powers and practices of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to be investigated by a special Board committee comprising Board commissioners nominated by local councils.

1975

January

The Victorian Government to inquire into the legal, educational, economic, and social factors preventing equal opportunities for women. The Town and Country Planning Board commenced the Gippsland Lakes study, to determine the form of development best suited to that region. A \$16.4m, 10 storey building on the site of the Peter MacCallum Clinic in William Street, Melbourne, to

give Victoria an advanced specialist cancer treatment centre. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to double Melbourne's parklands over the next thirty years by developing six large parks in the Dandenong valley, Maribyrnong valley, Yarra valley, Lysterfield Park, Point Cook, and at Braeside. Transfer of overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs from the Victorian Government to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs became effective. The suburban electric train service's 27 kilometre extension from Dandenong to Pakenham became operational. The Victorian Government to amend the Local Government Act to prevent councils closing off roads in their municipalities.

February

Four permanent Victorian Cabinet sub-committees to scrutinise major policy changes and new legislation proposed by individual Ministers. Dartmouth Dam estimated cost had risen to \$84m—\$12m more than the 30 June 1974 projection. Grants worth \$3m were made under the Commonwealth Government's Area Improvement Programme to thirty Melbourne municipalities to improve "the quality of life". The Victorian Government to upgrade Melbourne's public transport system over the next eighteen months—\$50m for new train, \$10m for trams, and \$5m for buses. The Royal Melbourne Hospital opened a community health centre, financed by the Commonwealth Government, at North Coburg to provide free paramedical treatment for people living in Melbourne's northern suburbs. The Education Department announced plans for its biggest single school building project—and \$8m middle-level technical college at Box Hill. The Victorian Government to consider a \$90m plan to purchase private properties in La Trobe Street, Melbourne, for a large-scale re-development project. The Commonwealth Government to provide \$59.4m to Victoria to be spent mainly on providing more jobs until 30 June 1975. These would assist major improvements to the recreational forests of the Dandenong Ranges. Victoria's civil defence organisation was expanded under the new title of State Emergency Service; many regional offices to be established. Mr C. W. Villeneuve-Smith, Q.C., to conduct a preliminary inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police.

March

Colour service commenced on Melbourne's four television stations. A botanic garden, restaurant, fauna park, water bird sanctuary, demonstration farm, golf course, and theatre to be developed at the Werribee Park Estate—encompassing 380 hectares and an historic mansion. A \$14m can-making plant was opened at St Albans. The first Chief Judge of the County Court—Mr. D. P. Whelan, Q.C.—was appointed. The Forests Commission investigated the feasibility of establishing a pulpwood industry in east Gippsland. Metcon—Victoria's new system of road signs at intersections—came into effect. The Victorian Government announced a \$6m scheme to help the State's beef industry. Mr B. W. Beach, Q.C. was appointed to direct a public inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police. The Third Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, examining the administration of the Education Department, was tabled in the Victorian Parliament. Victoria's \$250,000 triennial Visual Arts in Australia Festival presented all aspects of contemporary and traditional art. The Victorian and New South Wales Governments accepted a \$40m offer from the Commonwealth Government to develop the Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

April

The Environment Protection Authority extended its target date to reduce pollution in Port Phillip Bay by two years to July 1982. The first State Environment Protection Policy, for the waters of Port Phillip Bay, was

proclaimed. The Victorian Legislative Assembly—in a free vote—decided to abolish capital punishment by 36 votes to 30 votes, after its longest recorded debate. The Victorian Minister of Health appointed a standing committee of parents, teachers, State officials, and voluntary organisations to co-ordinate the \$18m re-organisation of Victoria's pre-school system. Victoria is to take part in a pilot project sponsored by the Commonwealth Government to exchange teachers between government and non-government schools. Legislation to amalgamate the State Motor Car Insurance Office and the State Accident Insurance Office into a State Insurance Office was introduced. The Victorian Minister of Transport ordered an inquiry into the safety of the West Gate Bridge. The Government established six consultative committees for transport regions throughout the State to help co-ordinate road and rail transport services. The Victorian Government introduced a Bill to regulate outdoor advertising. The Land Conservation Council recommended the creation of a 113,000 hectare park along the Upper Yarra valley. The Victorian Branch of the Country Party changed its name to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Victorian Government nominated 42 areas—mostly on Melbourne's fringe—for rapid residential development. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works accepted a \$1.5m contract for the fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.

May

Special legislation to ensure Victorian Government control over all planning in the State. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to establish a 1,300 hectare park of creek-side land along the Dandenong valley in an 11 kilometre strip from Vermont, through Glen Waverley, to Mulgrave. A board of inquiry recommended the total remodelling of the dairy industry and establishment of a State dairy authority. Ethnic and access radio station 3ZZ, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission. The Western Port Regional Planning Authority's environmental report proposed strict housing and land controls for the Mornington Peninsula. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria signed a \$900m contract with Esso/B.H.P. to buy all the known reserves of natural gas from Bass Strait. Victoria joined the hospital part of Medibank—the Commonwealth Government's new health insurance programme.

June

For environmental reasons the Victorian Government cancelled plans to build a 50 storey building to house all State public servants on an historic site in East Melbourne. A \$7m sports centre planned at Sunshine to serve 250,000 residents of six western suburbs. A \$300m project is planned by International Oil Ltd to open up Victoria's second largest brown coal field, at Gelliondale in south Gippsland. The Victorian Government banned all urban and industrial development in brown coal deposit areas in central Gippsland—strict guidelines should protect significant environmental, conservation, and recreational areas. The Commonwealth Government to build the national headquarters of the new Australian Trade Union Training Authority at Wodonga at a cost of \$4.8m. The first awards of Order of Australia honours were announced. Ethnic radio station 3EA, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission.

July

Medibank—the Commonwealth Government's new health insurance programme—began operation. The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission came into being, in a re-organisation of Australia's postal and communications service. Melbourne's first frequency modulation radio station, 3MBS, operated by the Music Broadcasting Society, commenced transmission. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to

implement a \$40m plan to prevent irrigation areas along the Murray River from being destroyed by salt seepage. The Victorian Government paid \$1.7m for a Laverton building to house all the State public records. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to require environmental impact studies to be undertaken on all new development projects which require land to be rezoned. Construction of a \$74m, 17 kilometre railway line to serve suburbs from Collingwood to Doncaster was approved. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works granted a planning permit for a \$300m Flinders Street Station re-development scheme. The Public Buildings Advisory Committee to investigate how much of the existing Station should be retained. The Town and Country Planning Board recommended the opening of new urban development corridors in Berwick, Berwick-Pakenham, Cranbourne, Langwarrin, Carrum Downs, Plenty, and Werribee to allow for future growth. Victorian municipal councils shared \$20m in grants from the Australian Grants Commission. A new \$153m sewerage network, incorporating a 22 kilometre sewer trunk between Brooklyn and Werribee, to be built to serve Melbourne's western suburbs. The Victorian Minister of Transport announced plans for a \$27.5m freeway extension to the Hume Highway to by-pass Seymour, Mangalore, and Avenel. The Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria recommended wide-ranging changes including the establishment of a Health Commission.

August

The *Public Service Act* 1974, incorporating most of the major recommendations of the First Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, came into operation. The Ministry for the Arts became a separate Victorian Government department. Victoria received a further \$503,150 under the National Estate programme to protect its historic monuments and parklands. Twenty inner suburban areas were proposed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the first parts of Melbourne to receive special conservation protection. Metropolitan and country rail fares increased for the first time in four years. The Government approved plans for a new \$5m-\$6m Coroner's Court building in Flinders Street West. A ring road system to be built about 9.5 kilometres from the city centre. Access routes to metropolitan areas to use existing main roads to avoid the city centre. The Commonwealth Government approved the construction of a new city, Baranduda, 6 kilometres south-east of Wodonga.

September

Australia's postal and telephone charges were increased. The price of a standard letter rose from ten to eighteen cents and the price of a local telephone call increased from six to nine cents. A Victorian Government sponsored study recommended that a \$77m world trade centre be built on a 6 hectare site at North Wharf, on the West Melbourne waterfront. A \$12m transport interchange for trains, buses, and taxis to be built at Frankston. The Victorian Budget estimated expenditure for 1975-76 at \$2,126m—an increase of 19 per cent on the previous year. The Country Roads Board to demolish 420 properties in a \$24m project to widen the Nepean Highway between Gardenvale and Moorabbin—the final stage in the expressway link between Melbourne and Frankston. The Victorian Trades Hall Council lifted a fifteen month ban on demolition of the town of Yallourn, enabling the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to demolish the town and mine the brown coal beneath, in the future. The Victorian Government announced plans for a new 1,040 hectare park in the Yarra valley. The Australian Constitutional Convention met at the Hotel Windsor. The Prahran City Council to spend \$2m on the re-development of the Prahran Market.

October

The southern side of La Trobe Street, incorporating all eight blocks from Spring Street to Spencer Street, to be redeveloped. A 650 hectare park opposite Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport is planned. The Western Port Bay Environmental Study concluded that heavy industrial development could be tolerated at Western Port but only under the strictest environmental controls yet proposed in Victoria. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works plan to build a \$500m sewerage treatment plant at Werribee to serve Melbourne's northern and western suburbs. Plans were announced for the \$13m transport interchange at Box Hill railway station. The State Planning Council was re-named the State Co-ordination Council, given wider responsibilities, and transferred to the Premier's Department. The terms of reference of the Victorian Government's inquiry into all aspects of workers compensation in Victoria were announced.

November

The Governor-General dismissed the Australian Government from office; the Hon. J. M. Fraser was installed as caretaker Prime Minister. The Victorian Government to buy a new \$5.1m multi-storey building in William Street for the Victoria Police.

December

The Victorian *Constitution Act* 1975 came into operation, placing Victoria in a similar position to the Commonwealth in relation to its complete independence from the Imperial Parliament. The *National Parks Act* 1975, substantially widening the responsibilities of the National Parks Service, was proclaimed. The Melbourne City Council to prepare an amending planning scheme in line with the land-use aspects of its \$400,000 strategy plan. General election held for the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth Parliament; the Liberal/National Country Party coalition gained office. Melbourne City Council to move its administrative headquarters to a 7 storey building in Little Collins Street. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments approved subsidies of \$2.47m for community recreation facilities in Victoria. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments granted a \$3m loan to three major Victorian fruit canneries to help them overcome the deteriorating situation in the fruit industry.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1976 *

January

- 12 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works released a report which recommended that the Maribyrnong River valley and its lower tributaries be developed into a major park covering several thousand hectares.
- 13 The Melbourne City Council decided that parking in the central business district would be free on Saturday mornings.
- 22 The Country Roads Board opened a new \$800,000 by-pass on the Bass Highway, diverting traffic around the township of Bass.
- 28 The Victorian Government approved plans for freeways, main road improvements, and reservations throughout the eastern suburbs, including the extension of the Eastern Freeway, being built from Bulleen to Doncaster Road.
- 30 The Victorian Government paid \$400,000 for Churchill Island—a 60 hectare island linked to Phillip Island by a narrow causeway—renowned for its bird life and links with early Victorian settlement.

February

- 1 Legislation detailing strict guidelines on domestic noise came into effect.
- 2 The Thomson River dam, which is to almost double Melbourne's water supply when it is completed in 1985, was approved by the Victorian Government.
- 3 The Victorian Government decided on strict new rules for Western Port Bay and its catchment area—a co-ordination group will be established to ensure that the guidelines are implemented.
- 4 The Country Roads Board is to spend \$150,000 on a major environmental and transport study in the inner southern suburbs of Melbourne.
- 10 The Victorian Government is to build a town 3 kilometres north of Erica to accommodate workers involved in constructing the Thomson River dam.
New plans for the redevelopment of Flinders Street Station were announced by a firm of developers. The project, estimated to cost \$300m, would be developed in several stages.
- 19 One of the nine municipalities of the Geelong Regional Planning Authority, the Shire of Bellarine, announced its withdrawal from the Authority.
The Victorian Government approved plans for a \$30m centre for the aged, to be built in Plenty Road, Bundoora.
- 20 The Town and Country Planning Board commissioned a firm of architects to study the Gippsland Lakes region to identify areas suitable for development, and areas where it should be prohibited.

* A brief chronology of important events from 1770 to 1975 is set out on pages 944-64.

- 22 Examination fees for Higher School Certificate students were abolished.
- 23 The Victorian Government is to construct new government offices in Geelong, estimated to cost \$8.5m, as part of a five year plan to decentralise its administration.
- 25 The Law Reform Commissioner, Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., released a report which advocated changes in court procedure to reduce the delay in most Supreme Court civil actions.
- 26 The Victorian Government is to introduce a new scheme to assist young married persons purchasing their first block of land to build a home.
- 27 The Victorian Government signed a \$3.1m contract for a new fire station and administrative block at Eastern Hill.

March

- 1 A new \$2m remote-controlled railways signalling system began operation controlling trains approaching the Jolimont yards from Richmond. It replaced a manually operated signal box built in 1919.
- 2 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to introduce a new zoning plan to encourage the preservation of privately owned bushland around Melbourne.
- 4 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced a \$40m re-development programme for the Geelong hospital. The programme is expected to take seven years to complete.
- 6 The Assistant Minister for Education, Mr Dixon, announced that the Victorian Government is to build a \$5.5m school for handicapped children in Glen Waverley. The school is expected to take two years to complete.
- 10 Caulfield City Council is to build a new civic centre at a cost of \$4.3m. The first stage of the project is to be completed in two years time.
- 16 A report advocating the establishment of a U-shaped system of pedestrian walks comprising parts of Bourke, Collins, and Elizabeth Streets was being considered by the Melbourne City Council.
- 17 Stage two of the Austin Hospital complex is to be completed in four years at a cost of \$40m.
- 20 The Liberal Party was returned to office in the Victorian election.
- 28 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a Committee has been established to investigate all aspects of home care for the aged and handicapped.
- 30 The Victorian Liberal Party elected its new cabinet. The Ministry was expanded from seventeen members to eighteen. The Hon. R. J. Hamer was re-elected Premier unopposed.
- 31 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced that a new water treatment plant at the Sugarloaf reservoir is to be completed in 1979 at a cost of \$30m.

April

- 2 The Victorian Government directed the Melbourne City Council to introduce the Melbourne City strategy plan.
- 4 The Victorian Railways' first regional freight centre opened at Horsham. The centre replaces some rail links with trucks under contract and provides a rail to door delivery service.
- The Premier, The Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a committee is to be established to examine ways of preserving at least five per cent of Victorian land for conservation.
- 6 The Minister for Conservation, Mr Borthwick, announced that a set of management guidelines for Port Phillip Bay would be drafted based on information compiled by the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Management Task Force.
- 9 The Commonwealth and State Government leaders agreed on a new tax sharing scheme which is expected to increase Victoria's revenues by \$46m in 1977.

14 The Victorian Railways annual report showed a \$127m deficit in 1974-75.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, said the estimated cost of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop was now \$192m.

14 The Victorian Government is to set up a State Grants Commission to assist in allocating funds to local government under new tax sharing arrangements with the Commonwealth.

15 The Victorian Government has approved a \$23m plan to widen the Nepean Highway for six kilometres between Elsternwick and Moorabbin.

19 The Commonwealth Government granted \$1m to Victoria to protect the national estate.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works commissioned a study into the future of farming in Melbourne's rural fringe.

22 The Land Conservation Council recommended that 270,000 hectares in the Mallee be set aside for parks and conservation areas.

The Commonwealth Government granted \$40m for urban freeway projects in Victoria.

27 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to spend \$6m on dam works to increase water supplies available to metropolitan Melbourne.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, approved freight subsidies to help farmers in declared drought areas.

May

3 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, opened the section of the Hume Freeway running from Wallan to Broadford thus making the Hume Highway a divided road from Seymour to North Coburg.

4 The Victorian Government began investigating the possibility of introducing staggered annual leave.

6 The Trades Hall Council voted against lifting bans on the building of the \$200m Newport power station.

The Melbourne City Council's City Square committee approved a report which recommended spending \$2.5m refurbishing the Regent Theatre.

11 A stoppage of work on Melbourne's Underground Rail Loop ended after nine weeks.

13 The Victorian Government is to set up a Film Corporation to finance locally made feature films and documentaries.

17 The Victorian Government allocated \$4.16m to rural councils for road works to create employment in the country.

19 The number of Victorian municipalities which were declared drought areas reached forty-four.

26 The National Trust urged Government action to prevent demolition at the eastern end of Collins Street.

28 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to acquire the banks of the Yarra River from Collingwood to Warrandyte over the next 20 years.

31 The Melbourne City Council unveiled the winning design in the civic square competition.

June

1 The State Executive Council approved an order making the Central Business District an area of special significance. The Historic Buildings Preservation Council is to investigate the historic worth of every building in the Central Business District.

Melbourne had its driest autumn since 1923.

3 The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation to return to State Supreme Courts from the High Court the power to rule on constitutional issues.

7 Victoria's first two "attendance centres" opened. Offenders sentenced for short terms are to live at home and attend these centres for eighteen hours a week instead of going to prison.

- 8 The number of Victorian municipalities which were or contained declared drought areas reached one hundred and nine.
- 15 The Victorian cabinet approved the doubling of intermediate and private bed charges in public hospitals.
- 17 Former Governor General of Australia, Lord Casey, KG, GCMG, CH, DSO, MC, MA, FAA died in St Vincents Private Hospital, Melbourne.
- 20 Victoria's share of a \$140m Commonwealth allocation for local government is to be \$35m.
- 25 An inquiry into all aspects of third party insurance is to be held in Victoria.
- 29 The dairy industry board of inquiry urged the Victorian Government to set up a new statutory dairy authority to consider the present problems of the industry.
- 30 A general stoppage directed by the Victorian Trades Hall Council was held over the Commonwealth Government's proposed changes to Medibank.

July

- 1 Random breath tests of drivers became legal in Victoria.
- 3 Community owned and run radio station, 3CR, began operation in Melbourne.
- 8 The Melbourne City Council is to grant permits to demolish city buildings until the Victorian Government clarifies the question of compensation.
- 11 The Victorian Education Minister, Mr Thompson, announced that \$11m is to be spent in a redevelopment programme at Collingwood Technical College.
- 12 Australia's first national general stoppage was held over the Commonwealth Government's proposed changes to Medibank.
- 21 Melbourne's first new commercial radio station in 41 years, 3MP, began broadcasting.
- 26 The number of Victorian municipalities which were declared drought areas reached one hundred and twenty nine.
- 29 A Victorian Government committee is to settle the conflict between the Melbourne City Council, the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, and conservation groups over development plans.

August

- 1 A wild storm brought down power lines and unroofed houses in coastal Victoria.
- 2 The Victorian Government is to lift the rebate to pensioners from 25 to 50 per cent of municipal, water, and sewerage rates.
- 3 The Victorian Government announced that it has purchased the 8.5 hectare site of the Highbury Gas Works for \$2.5m. The site is to be reserved for public park and recreation purposes.
- 8 A Victorian Government committee is to examine the future needs of industry, commerce, and the professions for people with tertiary qualifications.
- 15 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that Nissan is to build a four-cylinder engine assembly plant at Clayton.
- 16 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a regional planning authority for most of the LaTrobe Valley is to be set up within the next year to deal mainly with the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power project.
- 18 Part of the Queen Victoria Market is to be re-developed at a cost of \$3.8m.
- 20 Toyota and Australian Motor Industries are to build an engine assembly plant at North Altona at a cost of \$30m.

September

- 1 The advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products on radio and television became illegal.

Victorian cabinet approved plans for a metropolitan transit authority to co-ordinate Melbourne's trams, trains, and government buses.

4 The Town and Country Planning Board and the Shire of Rosedale announced that building permits would be granted to only 2,400 housing blocks in an estate of 11,200 beside the Ninety Mile Beach.

8 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, brought down the Victorian Budget. Estimated expenditure for 1976-77 would be \$2,902m—an increase of 13 per cent on 1975-76.

A Bill authorising the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power station project was introduced in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

9 The Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are to have their share of the underground rail loop costs reduced to 10 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of the annual interest and loan redemption payments of the project.

October

1 A law which abolished probate duty on property passing to one spouse on the death of the other came into force.

10 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that the Ombudsman's power was to be extended to cover complaints concerning local government administrations.

12 The Victorian Government decided not to publish the report of the inquiry into police administration carried out by Mr Barry Beach Q.C. while legal proceedings were pending in relation to the 55 policemen named in it.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, ceremonially broke the ground with a shovel to begin the building programme of the Graham Perkin Centre at Kew Children's Cottages.

17 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that as part of Victoria's decentralisation policy, country industries are to be given preference over metropolitan and interstate industries when tenders are called for Victorian Government contracts.

19 A public works committee report recommending that the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power station project should commence was approved by the State Executive Council.

20 Victoria Police ended their work to regulations campaign after agreement was reached between the Victorian Government and the Victoria Police Association regarding safeguards to policemen likely to be subject to legal proceedings as a result of the report of the inquiry into police administration.

23 There was a total eclipse of the sun over parts of Victoria. Melbourne had three minutes of darkness from 4.39 pm until 4.42 pm.

27 The Melbourne Tramways Board recommended the extension of the East Preston tram route along Plenty Road to Settlement Road, Bundoora.

November

1 Uniform Companies Act regulations became effective in the four States making up the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission. The States were Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

2 Severe storms caused sodden conditions for the running of the Melbourne Cup.

3 The Melbourne Tramways Board was given Victorian Government approval to call tenders for 100 new orange trams.

8 The Royal Automobile Club of Victoria announced that it would withdraw from compulsory third party insurance after 31 December 1977.

9 The Victorian Government set up a council to advise on the promotion and development of manufacturing industry. The Council is to be chaired by the

Premier and comprise representatives from the Trades Hall Council and manufacturing industry groups.

10 A report issued by the Western Region Commission recommended measures to conserve the north-west corner of Port Phillip Bay.

11 A Bill prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex or marital status was introduced into the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

The Trades Hall Council reaffirmed its bans on the construction of Newport power station.

12 The Victorian Government announced it would cut its public works programme if the Trades Hall Council's bans on the construction of Newport power station continued.

13 A tornado caused destruction and killed an elderly couple at Sandon near Castlemaine.

15 Smoking became illegal on trains, trams, and government buses in Victoria.

16 Legislation to amalgamate the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mines Department to form the Department of Minerals and Energy was introduced into the Victorian Parliament.

22 The Victorian Government suspended 288 new major contracts which were to be let before June 1977. The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, said the contracts would be halted until the Newport Power Station dispute was settled.

A Victorian Government committee was set up to examine the possibility of building a link between the Mulgrave and South Eastern freeways.

23 A Victorian Dairy Industry Authority is to be set up to replace the Milk Board and four other industry groups.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority's annual report contained a new cost estimate of \$226m and a new completion date, the end of 1982.

30 The Victorian Government's cattle slaughter compensation scheme ended.

December

1 The Victorian Government is to set up a panel to investigate recommendations made in the Beach Report on the Victoria Police.

2 A 385 room hotel named the Melbourne Wentworth is to be built in the Collins Place project. The hotel will be managed by Qantas.

The Victorian Government's Historic Buildings Preservation Council released a report on the central business district of Melbourne. The report recommended that approximately 95 per cent of the central business district be freed from preservation but that 40 building façades along Collins Street be preserved.

3 A Victorian Art Foundation was set up to raise \$5m to buy art works for the National Gallery of Victoria.

7 The Geelong Regional Planning Authority is to be replaced with a regional commission.

13 The Victorian Minister for Transport, Mr Rafferty, announced that regulations prohibiting truck operators carrying freight to country areas in competition with the railways would be phased out over the next five years.

14 The State Electricity Commission of Victoria is to supply electricity to Broken Hill in far western New South Wales.

15 The Victorian Government unveiled plans for a remand centre and police watch-house to be built near the centre of the city at a cost of \$13.5m.

21 A new town for 120,000 people is to be built at Craigieburn, about 27 kilometres north of Melbourne.

The Trades Hall Council and the Victorian Government agreed to accept the recommendations of an independent review panel which is to inquire into the proposed Newport power station. The Victorian Government lifted its suspension of major State projects.

28 A section of Victoria's Companies Act is to be amended so as to make illegal the use by municipal councillors of information, to which their position gave them exclusive access, in seeking profit.

29 The Country Roads Board announced plans for 67 kilometres of Hume Highway freeway to by-pass the towns of Wangaratta, Glenrowan, and Benalla.

The Victorian Government bought the Windsor Hotel in Spring Street, Melbourne, at a cost of \$4.5m.

Appendix D

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1974-75*, published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross domestic product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like general government, who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is defined as gross domestic product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production.

Domestic factor incomes is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross domestic product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by general government, non-profit making organisations, etc.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought by Australian residents. It consists of final private and government consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and general government, and any increase in the value of stocks.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1974-75. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and indirect taxes less subsidies, are carried to the national income and outlay account.
2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.
3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income

and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	35,190	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	34,541
Trading enterprises—		Government	9,092
Companies	6,201	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	7,005	Private	8,788
Dwellings owned by persons	3,478	Public enterprises	2,654
Public enterprises	1,146	General government	2,710
Financial enterprises	937	Increase in stocks	836
Less imputed bank service charge	1,625	Statistical discrepancy	547
Gross domestic product at factor cost	52,332	Gross national expenditure	59,168
Indirect taxes less subsidies	6,671	Exports of goods and services	9,782
		National turnover of goods and services	68,950
		Less imports of goods and services	9,947
Gross domestic product	59,003	Expenditure on gross domestic product	59,003

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	35,190
Private	34,541	Net operating surplus	13,151
Government	9,092		
Saving	10,657	Domestic factor incomes	48,341
		Less net income paid overseas	457
		Indirect taxes	6,999
		Less subsidies	328
		National income	54,555
		Less net transfers to overseas	265
Disposal of income	54,290	National disposable income	54,290

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,991
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	2,501	Increase in income tax provisions	— 452
Other building and construction	1,978	Undistributed (company) income	— 179
All other	4,309	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	2,654	financial enterprises	209
General government	2,710	Household saving	7,728
Increase in stocks—		General government surplus on	
Farm and miscellaneous	359	current transactions	3,000
Private non-farm	477	General government grants for	
Statistical discrepancy	547	private capital purposes	133
Net lending to overseas	— 887	Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	218
		Finance of gross accumulation	14,648
Gross accumulation	14,648		

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	9,782	Imports of goods and services	9,947
Property income from overseas	370	Property income to overseas	827
Personal transfers from overseas	245	Personal transfers overseas	235
Extraordinary insurance claims	75	General government transfers	
		overseas	350
		Net lending to overseas	— 887
Current receipts from overseas	10,472	Use of current receipts	10,472

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wages, salaries, and supplements	5,058	5,588	6,302	7,680	9,779
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	301	367	417	533	273
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	654	703	833	956	1,053
Income from dwellings	379	426	479	570	721
Transfers from general government	478	564	705	847	1,186
All other income	674	766	861	1,014	1,218
Total	7,544	8,414	9,597	11,600	14,230

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	10,198	11,414	13,041	15,889	19,348
Victoria	7,544	8,414	9,597	11,600	14,230
Queensland	3,319	3,895	4,604	5,645	7,092
South Australia (including N.T.)	2,317	2,674	3,051	3,948	4,802
Western Australia	2,016	2,270	2,519	3,391	3,947
Tasmania	695	781	898	1,091	1,347
Total	26,089	29,448	33,710	41,564	50,766

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Food	1,093	1,181	1,285	1,534	1,762
Cigarettes and tobacco	156	167	193	210	245
Alcoholic drinks	329	355	374	431	500
Clothing, etc.	508	552	629	752	831
Health	312	360	402	469	612
Rent	821	918	1,038	1,240	1,551
Gas, electricity, and fuel	162	171	174	201	245
Household durables	408	467	535	668	777
Newspapers, books, etc.	95	101	116	141	167
All other goods, n.e.i.	228	253	290	347	420
Travel and communication	867	939	998	1,164	1,417
All other services	646	738	844	965	1,175
Total	5,625	6,202	6,878	8,122	9,702

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	7,937	8,792	9,874	11,402	13,444
Victoria	5,625	6,202	6,878	8,122	9,702
Queensland	2,551	2,880	3,276	3,924	4,646
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,748	1,952	2,203	2,578	3,104
Western Australia	1,586	1,765	1,950	2,275	2,711
Tasmania	543	600	653	772	934
Total	19,990	22,191	24,834	29,073	34,541

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	118	134	254	248	194
Livestock slaughterings	276	299	398	415	244
Wheat	50	102	77	157	226
Other grain crops	30	28	20	36	45
Other crops	181	173	194	263	253
Other livestock products	248	274	271	282	312
Total	903	1,010	1,214	1,401	1,274
Less stock valuation adjustment	..	10	25	— 15	
Less costs—					
Marketing	93	106	109	143	670
Seed and fodder	83	70	148	138	
Other	223	241	265	290	
Gross farm product at factor cost	504	583	667	845	604
Less depreciation	91	90	98	97	
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, etc.	112	122	131	177	318
Farm income	301	371	438	571	286
Less farm income of companies	..	4	21	38	13
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	301	367	417	533	273

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	167	188	477	769	326
Victoria	301	367	417	533	273
Queensland	204	289	369	437	494
South Australia (including N.T.)	94	157	196	411	265
Western Australia	103	107	170	549	301
Tasmania	27	32	51	63	25
Total	896	1,140	1,680	2,762	1,684

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix E

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974, 1975, AND 1976

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974, 1975, and 1976. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. The figure beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

Lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the 1972 edition are set out on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

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Appendix G

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official statistical publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Publication reference numbers are shown beside titles. The *Victorian monthly statistical review* lists publications released during the month.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are 'for sale' publications, while all other publications are free and no postal charges apply. As remittances must accompany orders, the price and postage, which are set prior to release, should be ascertained first by telephoning the below-mentioned number.

Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library on the eighth floor of the Bureau's Melbourne Office. The publications may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter :

Eighth floor,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets,
MELBOURNE.

or by writing to :

The Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
Box 2796y, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001.

Inquiries may also be made by telephoning Melbourne 63 0181. The Bureau's Melbourne Office sometimes has additional statistical information which, although not suitable for regular publication, can be made available to the public upon request.

Many of the publications issued by the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. These are catalogued in the booklet *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, available also from the Bureau's Melbourne Office.

Description of publications

General

1 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual; new series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Contents. Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs, every year. The contents are divided into 29 chapters covering Victoria's environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and Parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Rural industry;

Manufacturing ; Internal trade ; External trade ; Public finance ; Private finance ; Prices ; Transport ; Communications ; Education ; Health and medical research ; Social welfare ; Justice and the administration of law ; and The arts, libraries, and media.

Price and postage : set prior to each edition's release.

Approximately 850 pages with index.

2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual ; first issue 1956.

Contents. Compact tables cover most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The book also lists Victorian members of the Australian and Victorian Parliaments, the Victorian Judiciary, and the Victorian addresses of principal Australian and Victorian Government departments.

Price and postage : set prior to each edition's release.

Approximately 180 pages with index.

3 VICTORIAN MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW

Series. Monthly ; first issue January 1960.

Contents. Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, building and productive activity, public and private finance, trade, transport, and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and the month's publications released by the Bureau.

28 pages.

4 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Irregular ; issued 1964, 1971, and 1975.

Contents. For each local government area in Victoria, details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

79 pages.

Demography and social conditions

10 CAUSES OF DEATH

Series. Annual ; first issue 1968.

Contents. Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex by age group. Causes of death by number and rates ; deaths by statistical division ; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

59 pages.

2.01.2. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976 : STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1976 AND 1971

Contents. Statistics of population and dwellings at 1971 and 1976 for the statistical divisions, statistical districts, and local government areas in Victoria.

10 pages.

11 DEMOGRAPHY

Series. Annual ; first issue 1961.

Contents. Population, marriages, divorce, births, and deaths by appropriate classification ; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area ; vital statistics rates for selected countries ; Australian expectation of life tables ; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

52 pages.

66 DEMOGRAPHY : SUMMARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual ; first issue gives summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Contents. Summary details of the Victorian population, and births, marriages, and deaths registered.

8 pages.

12 DIVORCE

Series. Annual; first issue 1945.

Contents. Petitions filed and decrees granted; grounds for dissolution of marriage; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children; divorced persons at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

8 pages.

16 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Annual; first issue 1955.

Contents. Census and estimated total population and dwellings for each statistical division and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

8 pages.

74 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975

Contents. Characteristics of the population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong region and maps showing boundaries of areas.

24 pages.

73 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Contents. Population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong region.

2 pages.

19 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

Series. Annual; first issue 1957-58 to 1959-60.

Contents. Number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, site of injury, accident factor, industry group, and journey, recess, and disease cases by males and females; workers compensation business.

30 pages.

18 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Summary of number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, and workers compensation business.

2 pages.

20 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

Series. Annual; first issue 1955.

Contents. Summary of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria; rates of births, deaths, and marriages for Victoria.

2 pages.

72 PERINATAL DEATHS

Series. Annual; first issue 1972.

Contents. Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

11 pages.

69 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (INCLUDING REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES)

Series. To follow each Census; first issue March 1972 for 1971 Census.

Contents. Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding censuses, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

7 pages.

13 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Series. Annual; first issue 1967.

Contents. Primary and secondary education, number of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, Higher School Certificate results, number of pupils by local government area in which school situated; scholarships and

bursaries available and granted; Victorian expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

24 pages.

65 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
Series. Annual; first issue for the school census August 1971.

Contents. Number and type of schools; pupils enrolled, by grade by category of school; pupils enrolled, by age by category of school.

2 pages.

Building

5 BUILDING APPROVALS

Series. Monthly; first issue April 1959.

Contents. Value of private and government building approvals classified according to type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved according to statistical division.

8 pages.

6,7 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Quarterly and annual; first issues June quarter 1967, 1968-69.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other building approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

15 pages.

8 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Series. Quarterly; first issue June quarter 1950.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of different types of new buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of new building; number of houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls.

28 pages.

9 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Series. Quarterly; first issue June quarter 1955.

Contents. Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction.

4 pages.

Rural industry

45 AGRICULTURE: MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

Contents. Irrigation, and fertilisation of crops and pasture by statistical division and local government area.

29 pages.

34 AGRICULTURE: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual; first issue season 1953-54.

Contents. Preliminary statistics of cultivation showing area and production of major crops compared with previous season.

2 pages.

35 APICULTURE

Series. Annual; first issue season 1956-57.

Contents. Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax for Victoria, with comparison for previous five years.

2 pages.

36 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Series. Monthly (March to November); first issue June 1957.

Contents. Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at the end of each month

by variety, with comparison for previous five years.

2 pages.

38 CHICKEN HATCHINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERINGS

Series. Monthly; first issue September 1965.

Contents. Number of poultry slaughtered for human consumption; dressed weight; hen eggs set and chickens hatched for meat and egg strains.

2 pages.

40 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Series. Annual; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, number of holdings, and production of major varieties of fruit and vegetables by statistical division.

12 pages.

67 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1970-71.

Contents. Number of holdings; details of holding utilisation; area and production of the various crops summarised by statistical division and local government area.

36 pages.

44 LIVESTOCK

Series. Annual; first issue season 1951-52.

Contents. Details by statistical division and local government area of livestock numbers, wool production, hay harvested, and farm consumption of crop and pasture production; details for Victoria of breeds of sheep, calving, lambing, and lambing forecast; rural holdings classified according to size of dairy, beef, cattle, pig, and pig breeding herds, and breeding ewe flocks by statistical division; historical tables.

36 pages.

43 LIVESTOCK: PRELIMINARY NUMBERS

Series. Annual; first issue at 31 March 1962.

Contents. Preliminary details of numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs for Victoria with percentage change from previous year.

1 page.

37 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER CENSUS

Series. Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975.

Contents. Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

2 pages.

50 POTATOES

Series. Annual; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, varieties, production, and number of growers by statistical division.

2 pages.

56 PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS: AREA SURVEY

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

Contents. Estimated area of wheat, oats, and barley in the principal growing areas compared with areas actually sown in previous seasons.

2 pages.

53 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Series. Annual; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Gross value of production of principal items; gross value and local value by industry.

4 pages.

Manufacturing

- 81 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS
Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.
Contents. Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as details of employment, wages, and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., usage of materials, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division. 60 pages.
- 83 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED DATA BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE
Series. Irregular; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.
Contents. Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division. 19 pages.
- 82 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS
Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.
Contents. Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations in statistical divisions by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class; in local government areas and principal urban areas by industry sub-division. 40 pages.
- 80 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
Series. Annual; first issue containing information from censuses 1968-69 and 1969-70.
Contents. Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, and fixed capital expenditure. 31 pages.
- 84 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS
Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1969-70.
Contents. Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased, by industry class and by local government area. 17 pages.
- 33 MINING AND QUARRYING COMMODITY STATISTICS
Series. Annual; first issue 1966.
Contents. Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced, etc. 4 pages.
- 23 SECONDARY PRODUCTION
Series. Monthly; first issue December 1950.
Contents. Details of Victorian monthly production of some 110 commodities. 8 pages.

Tourism

- 87 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74
Series. Irregular; first issue containing information from census 1973-74.
Contents. Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment, wages, and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division. 19 pages.

88 SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Series. Quarterly; first issue September quarter 1975.

Contents. Covers all establishments providing short-term accommodation. Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division.

20 pages.

Finance, local government, and transport

26 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Series. Annual; first issue 1958-59.

Contents. Details by local government area of population, area, dwellings, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue and expenditure; loan fund receipts, payments, and indebtedness; business undertakings' income and expenditure; Country Roads Board Account; private street account receipts, payments, and indebtedness; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface.

79 pages.

27 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Series. Quarterly; first issue March quarter 1955.

Contents. Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and interest rates.

4 pages.

28 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Series. Monthly; first issue July 1955.

Contents. New motor vehicles registered by type of body, type of engine, transmission, and motive power; total new registrations by make and percentage of total; new trucks registered by load capacity; and total motor vehicles on the register.

4 pages.

29, 30 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Series. Quarterly and annual; first issue June quarter 1952 and 1952.

Contents. Number of accidents and persons killed and injured by nature of accident, feature of roadway, extent of injury, type of road user, location of accident, zone speed limit, road conditions, atmospheric conditions, number of vehicles involved, movements of vehicles involved, licence details and age of drivers, type of vehicle and age and sex of drivers, and time of occurrence by month and day.

8 and 23 pages, respectively.